

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 58

May 15, 1940

No. 6

## CASTEEL *By Jacobs*

### DOBBY CORD

One Resilient Mass  
of Metal from  
End to End



Combines

STEEL WIRE as used in airplane control  
cable

MULTIPLE PLYED, EXTRA STAPLE,  
HEAT RESISTANT, STRETCHLESS  
YARN forms heavy duty wearing sur-  
face

STEEL EYE die cast on to the wire as-  
sures secure attachment

Operating tests prove CASTEEL CORDS a complete success  
(Made in #8 (1/4" diameter only)

JACOBS

REINFORCED

VERYBEST

THE FLOATING CHECK STRAP



Made of Imported Hairy Leather

Insures

12½% More Wearing Surface    More Gradual Checking    Less Loom Shock  
Power Saving    Easy conformity to picker stick

**E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company**  
Charlotte, N. C. — Danielson, Conn.

# WHY MILLS TURN TO *Cork* FOR ECONOMY

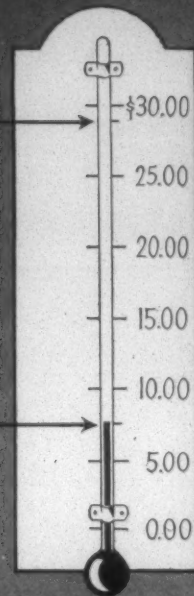
HERE'S PROOF  
from Print  
Cloth Mills  
of the  
Economy of  
Armstrong's  
Cork Cots . . .

Average Cost in Mills  
Using Ordinary  
Roll Covering

\$28.94

Average Cost in Mills  
Which Have Used  
Armstrong's Cork Cots  
for Two or More Years

\$7.33



Roll covering cost  
per million spindle  
hours operation.

## AVERAGE SAVING \$21.61

And here's a breakdown of actual roll covering costs as reported by representative mills which have been using Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots two or more years:

| Mills Spinning Print Cloth Numbers |                 |              |   |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Mill                               | No. of Spindles | Numbers Spun | Cost per Million Spindle Hours of Operation | Type Frames   |
|                                    |                 |              | \$6.16                                      | Long Draft    |
| A                                  | 25M             | 30s - 40s    | 8.37  | Long Draft    |
| B                                  | 60M             | 30s - 40s    | 4.42  | Regular Draft |
| C                                  | 55.7M           | 30s - 40s    | 9.15  | Long Draft    |
| D                                  | 22M             | 30s - 40s    | 8.74  | Regular Draft |
| E                                  | 30.7M           | 30s - 40s    | 8.04  | Regular Draft |
| F                                  | 103M            | 30s - 40s    | 9.33  | Long Draft    |
| G                                  | 18.5M           | 30s - 40s    | 6.67  | Long Draft    |
| H                                  | 65M             | 30s - 40s    | 5.20  |               |
| I                                  | 24M             | 30s - 40s    |   |               |

WHAT more convincing proof could you want on the economy of cork as a roll covering than these figures (*left*) from mills that have used Armstrong's Cork Cots for two or more years?

The initial cost of Armstrong's Cork Cots is no higher than that of other roll coverings. You *save* with quicker, cheaper assembly—longer wear—and the fact that you can rebuff these rolls three or four times at a cost of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per roll.

Furthermore, you can produce *better yarn* with these cots, for their higher coefficient of friction assures a stronger, more uniform product; better running work; less eyebrowing and end breakage; less clearer waste; fewer top roll laps.

An Armstrong representative will be glad to show you how *your* mill can reduce production costs and improve quality with Armstrong's Cork Cots. He will show you actual production figures of other mills. Write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Section, 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



## ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion SEAMLESS CORK COTS


CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860





## *How to SAVE SEVERAL things...*

The creel girl is loading up her truck with "tridents", carrying 15 cheeses each, which she simply SLIDES off the transfer table. This Barber-Colman system saves time and effort for the operator, saves damage or soiling of yarn packages, and saves space.

A black and white photograph of a woman, likely a textile worker, standing in a factory. She is wearing a dark, long-sleeved dress and is focused on her work. She is positioned in front of a large industrial machine that holds numerous spools of yarn. The spools are arranged in rows and are covered with a light-colored material, possibly yarn or a protective covering. The woman is using a tool or her hands to interact with the spools. The background is dark and industrial, with various parts of the machinery visible.

*The BARBER-COLMAN System  
of Spooling and Warping*

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

**ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.**

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MANCHESTER, ENGLAND • MUNICH, GERMANY

*"From now on -  
it's Cetosol for me!"*



*"Frankly, I was a little skeptical when I first heard of the results mills were getting from Cetosol. Then I tried it myself and now you'd need a crowbar to pry me loose from it. It simply can't be beat!"*



Established 1866

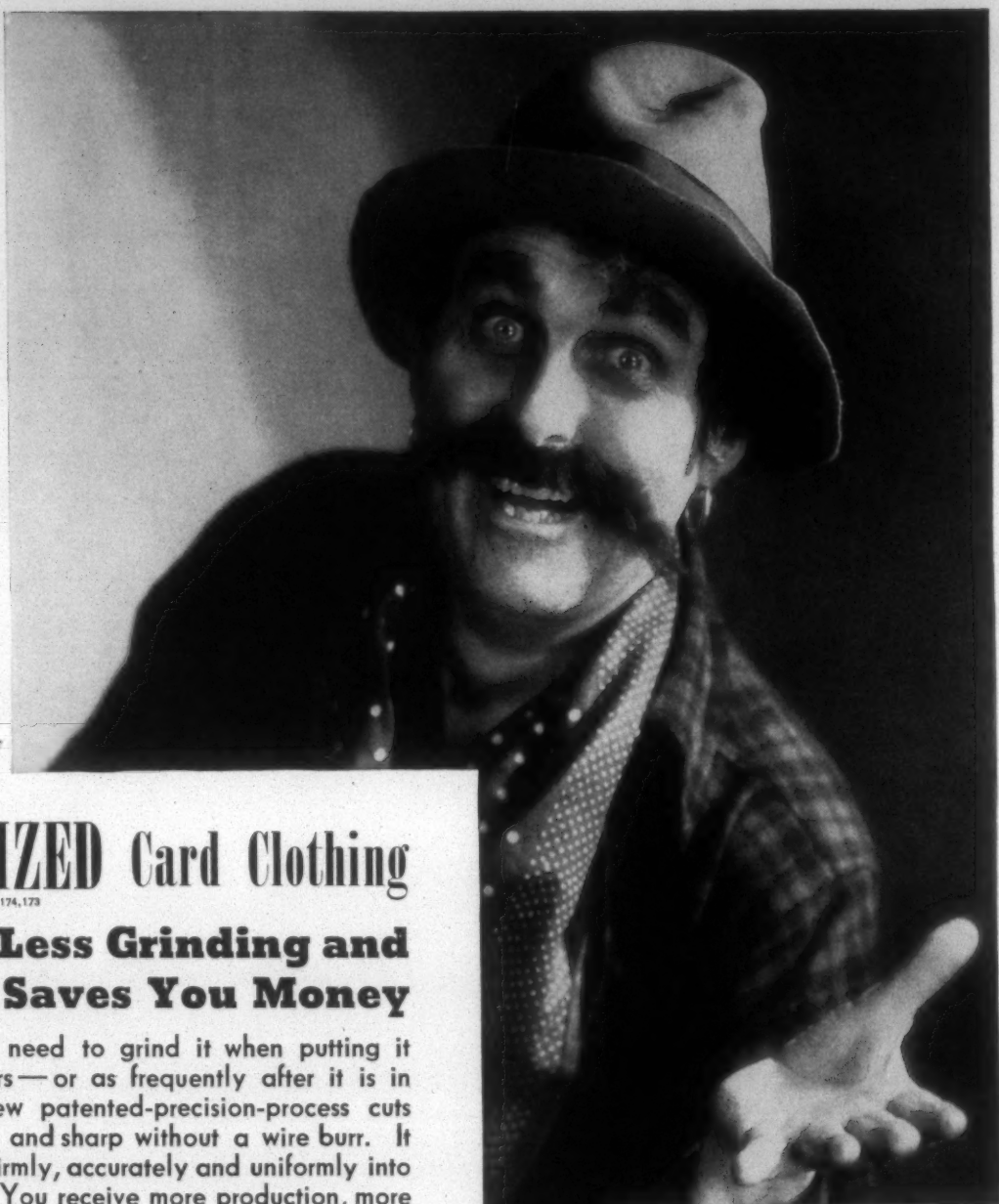
CETOSOL is the name of a group of new synthetic resins developed by Stein-Hall laboratories after several years of intensive research. Cetosol comes in several types to fit nearly every textile purpose. Cetosol offers outstanding advantages in sizing, finishing and printing cotton, rayon, spun rayon, mixtures and all types of synthetic fibres. In many cases it eliminates the desizing operation. As a finishing agent it provides greater

penetration, flexibility and laundry resistance. Because of its clarity, binding power and fastness, it is recommended for printing colored pigments, white discharges, white overprints, direct and acid colors. ★ You owe it to yourself to learn more about this great development. Your request will bring to your mill, without obligation, a member of our technical staff to show you how Cetosols can help meet your specific needs.

**STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, Inc.**  
285 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK  
LABORATORIES AT • NEW YORK • CHARLOTTE • PROVIDENCE

**"\* CETOSOL "**





## TUFFERIZED Card Clothing

U. S. PATENT NO. 2,174,173

### Needs Less Grinding and Saves You Money

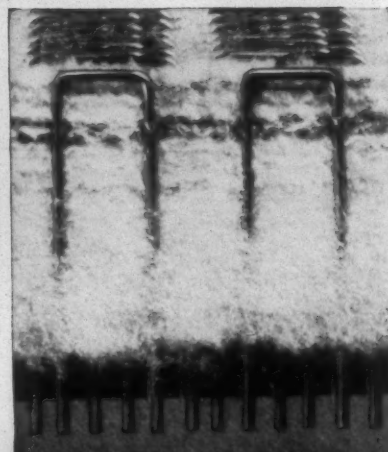
There is little need to grind it when putting it on your cylinders—or as frequently after it is in service. The new patented-precision-process cuts every wire clean and sharp without a wire burr. It seats every wire firmly, accurately and uniformly into the foundation. You receive more production, more uniform carding and better performance with less grinding operations.

*Write for additional information or ask our representative*

## HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Dallas  
Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2, Canada



**Products:** Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles

Microphotograph shows how Tufferized Card Clothing wires seat square, flat, and firmly into the foundation with wires parallel...even in length...spaced uniformly



## SKEIN ON A PEDESTAL

Set a skein of rayon on a pedestal? Yes—if it's like *this* one. For not every skein of rayon has the brilliant future that this one has. Why? Because this is a skein of Crown Rayon, which means that when it has been processed it can be made into merchandise that will bear the mark of Crown Tested Quality ... providing, of course,

that merchandise meets the rigid standards set by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, official analytical laboratory of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, for various points of consumer satisfaction. And then millions upon millions of consumers will not only recognize it but buy it with confidence!



AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK


*The World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn*

Copy, 1940—American Viscose Corp.





# INDANTHRENS are permanent

BRILLIANT COLORS...  
SHARP, CLEAR, SPARKLING  
PRINTS. FAST TO SUN-  
LIGHT, WASHING AND  
CROCKING. FOR LASTING  
BEAUTY OF COLOR USE  
INDANTHRENS... 

INDANTHRENS ARE A COMPLETE RANGE  
OF COLORS THAT ARE SUNFAST, WASHFAST,  
AND FAST TO CROCKING.

## GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

Providence, R. I.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Charlotte, N. C.

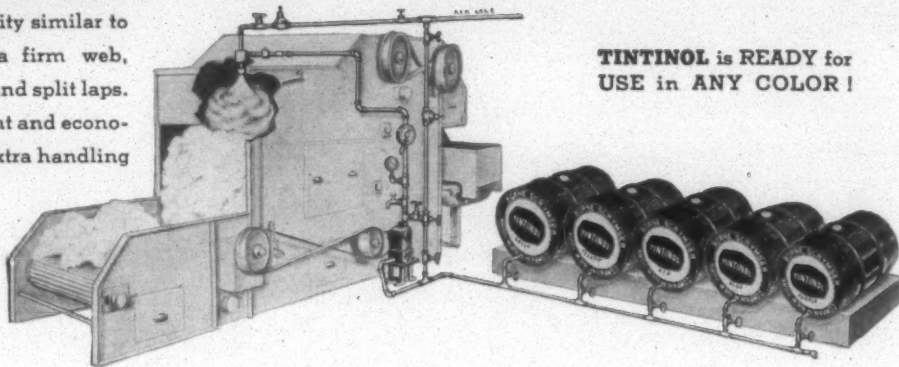
San Francisco, Cal.

*Here's a* **TWO-WAY GRIP** **On Processing CONTROL!**

# IDENTIFY *your* RAYON with TINTINOL

*Certified Fugitive Dyes for all Synthetic Fibres and Admixtures.*

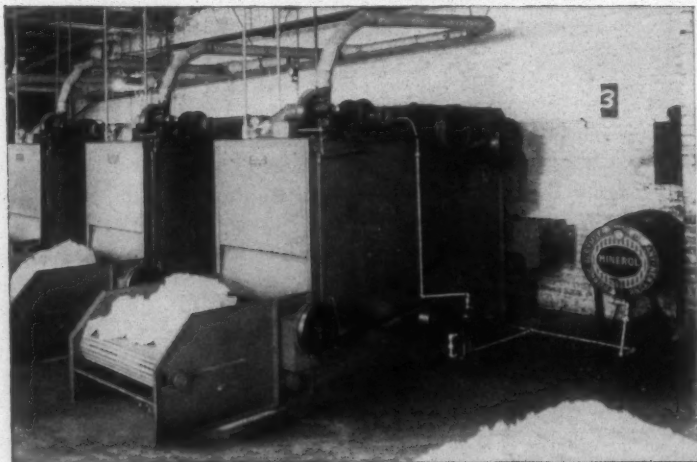
- **TINTINOL** involves the control of three essential factors in Rayon Manufacturing by one simple application..Moisture, Lubrication, Tinting. • **TINTINOL** imparts tenacity similar to good running cotton, produces a firm web, reduces the crunch, reduces static and split laps.
- **TINTINOL** is the most convenient and economical tinting process known. No extra handling ..no drying..no heating..no harsh stock or curled fibres.
- **TINTINOL** is shipped in light steel drums which serve for supply reservoir. You can have any color by the turn of a valve.



**TINTINOL is READY for USE in ANY COLOR!**

Base Oil (SS) Concentrate is also available for conditioning white Rayon stocks where tinting is not necessary.

## **MINEROL** **FIRST and FOREMOST CONDITIONING AGENT for Textile Fibres.**



- **MINEROL** is a prepared agent for conditioning textile fibres...a systematic Process of Spraying Natural and Dyed Raw Stock. • **MINEROL** helps to separate long fibres from the short. It saves good fibres and prevents waste. It makes fibres more supple...more pliable. • **MINEROL** provides control of conditions caused by static electricity. It protects the cards and preserves the wire. • **MINEROL** prevents Dust and Fly...safeguarding health and insuring better working conditions. • **MINEROL**...as a conditioner is more urgently in demand thru the increased use of staple Cut Rayon and its varied combinations with cotton, wool and other fibres.



## **BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY**

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING FIBRE

17 BATTERY PLACE • NEW YORK

SOUTHERN SALES MANAGER • H. L. SEVER, CHARLOTTE, N. C. • Representatives • R. C. YOUNG, CHARLOTTE, N. C. • W. B. UHLER, SPARTANBURG, S. C. • JOHN FERGUSON, LA GRANGE, GA., New England Representatives • A. M. KNIGHT, WEST YARMOUTH, MASS. • F. L. EKSTRAND, STAFFORD SPRING, CONN.

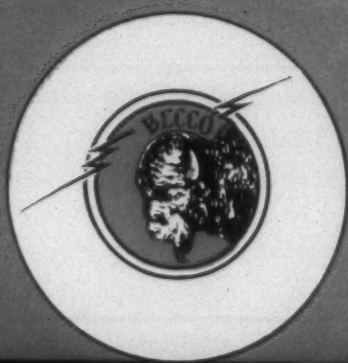


ELECTROLYTIC HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

# Becco

*for* highest QUALITY...lowest COSTS...least SECONDS and REJECTS

...latest and most practical BLEACHING PROCEDURES in the peroxide bleaching of cotton, wool, silk, rayon and specialties. You are invited to join the select list of firms which are profiting with **BECCO** Hydrogen Peroxide and **BECCO** Technical Service. Write Becco Sales Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Charlotte.



*plus* **BECCO TECHNICAL SERVICE**

# FROM TOP TO TOE

in synthetic hosiery processing

## IT'S "JACQUES WOLF"



**T**ODAY'S modern synthetic threads bring new processing problems, require special processing chemicals. Jacques Wolf research has developed a complete line of products specially suited to every step in this new technique.

**FOR FINISHING.** *Resin Finish No. 1 and No. 2.* These finishes prevent snags, give body and firmness... make hosiery lie flat in box.

**FOR DYEING.** *Wetsit Conc.* Gives rapid wetting out, shortens dyeing time, affords complete dyestuff penetration and level shades. Use *Loupole* for removal of graphite streaks.

**FOR DELUSTRING.** *Dull Finish W-716A* for dark shades. *Dull Finish W-567B* for light colors. Neither will dust off nor give a stiff finish.

**FOR STRIPPING ACETATE DYES.** *Hydrosulfite SZFS.*

**FOR PURE SILK HOSIERY.** Use Jacques Wolf Hosiery Finish *W-895M*, Boil-off Oils, Monopole Oil, Silk Soaking Oils, *Luposec* (for splash proofing).

Prove the efficacy of Jacques Wolf Chemicals for yourself. Samples for testing are obtainable on request. Write today.

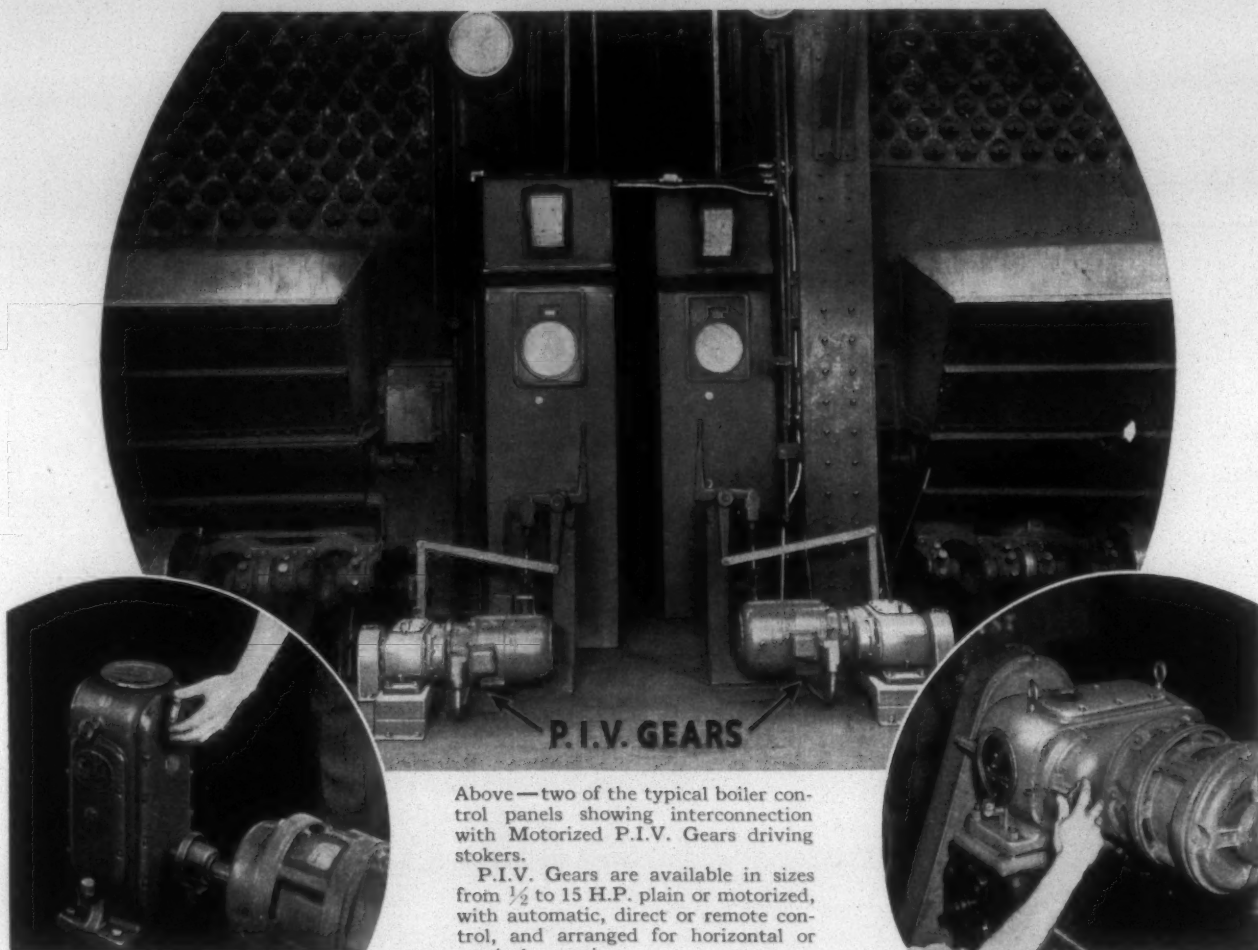


**JACQUES WOLF & CO.**  
*Chemicals* **PASSAIC, N. J.**

WAREHOUSES: Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Greenville, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Midwestern Distributor: Bradley F. Marthens, Milwaukee, Wisc.



## P.I.V. GEARS HELP BOOST BOILER EFFICIENCY IN COUNTRY'S LARGEST COTTON MILL



Above—two of the typical boiler control panels showing interconnection with Motorized P.I.V. Gears driving stokers.

P.I.V. Gears are available in sizes from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 H.P. plain or motorized, with automatic, direct or remote control, and arranged for horizontal or vertical mounting.

To consume over 79,000 tons of coal with an increased efficiency of 8% indicates a substantial saving. This was accomplished at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., after a trial installation proved that old boilers could be made more efficient through modern control. Six boilers ranging from 540 H.P. to 750 H.P. are now equipped with Bailey meter control systems which regulate fuel bed conditions through Link-Belt motorized P.I.V. Gears driving the stokers. The superintendent states that the fuel saved in one year will repay the cost of the complete installation many times.



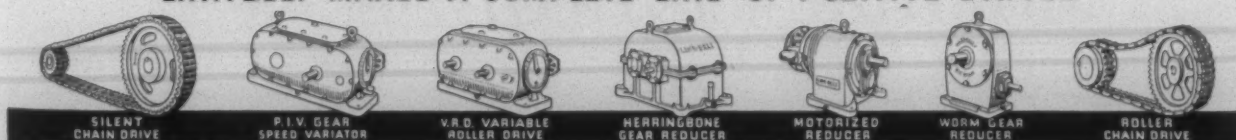
Many industries are finding the positive, infinitely variable speed control of the P.I.V. Gear an important factor in reducing waste, promoting uniformity and increasing saleable output. With this all-metal, compact unit, you can build into your machines, the versatility

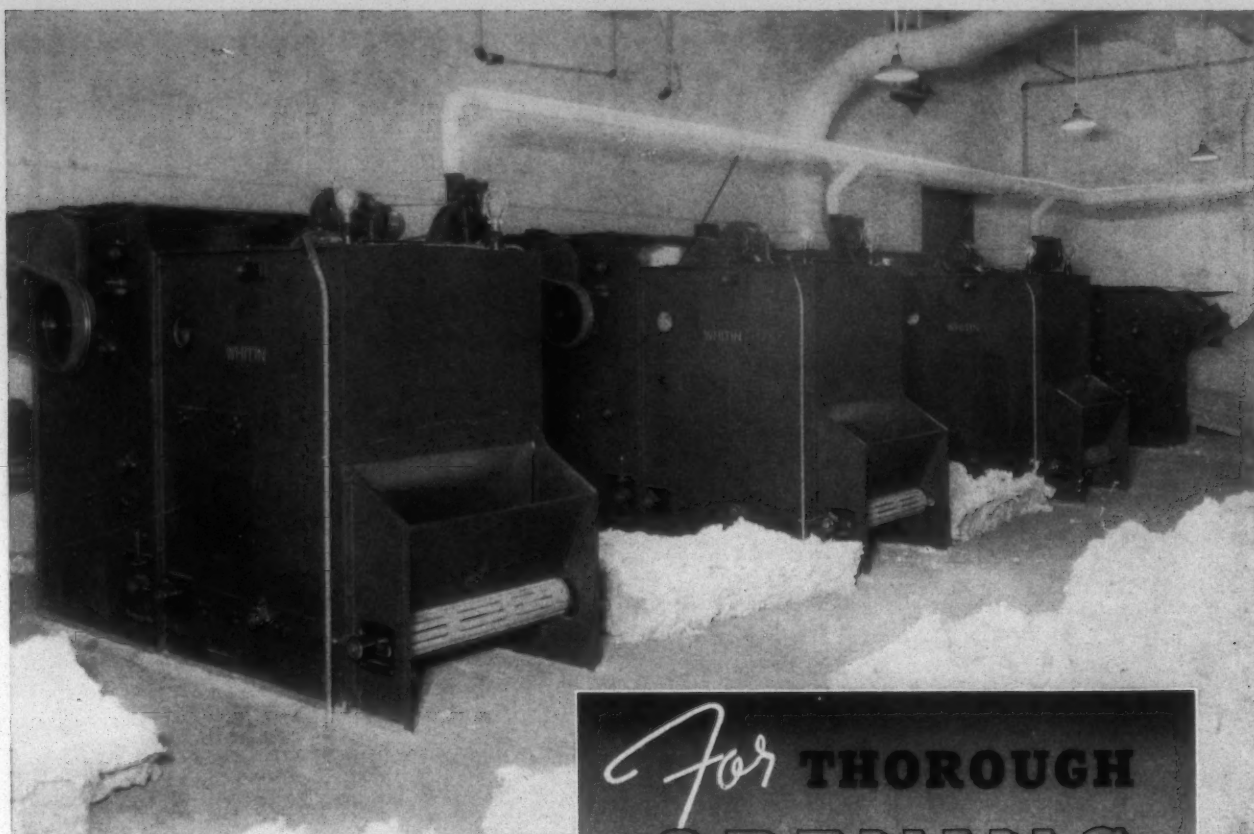
needed to meet today's varying production requirements. Book No. 1574 gives complete mechanical information and engineering data. Send for a copy, and for books on the other Link-Belt positive drives illustrated below.

LINK-BELT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, Toronto. Offices in principal cities.

8120

### LINK-BELT MAKES A COMPLETE LINE OF POSITIVE DRIVES





*For* **THOROUGH  
OPENING  
AND  
BLENDING**

**THE WHITIN BLENDING FEEDER WILL GIVE YOU**

- ★ A Higher Percentage of Small Leaf, Dust, and Fly Remoyal
- ★ Better Blooming of the Stock
- ★ Cleaner Picker Laps
- ★ Stronger Yarns

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**

**WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

**Atlanta, Ga.**





## Murchison Expresses Optimism at A. C. M. A. Convention

THE events of the past week (week ending April 20) definitely confirm the growing belief of the past few months that the forces of constructive conservatism are sweeping forward in Washington. If the deliberations and actions of Congress may be regarded as an index to public political thinking, the period of industrial persecution in the United States may be rapidly nearing its end.

There is present no tendency toward what may be termed reactionism and no disposition to throw overboard the major policies or legislative acts of the present administration. On the contrary, the movement is one of review, of reappraisal and of revision in those instances where the need of revision is glaringly apparent.

The pressure for new legislative experimentation seems to have vanished. The action of the House in passing the Walter-Logan Bill on April 18th was unexpected probably for no other reason than that most people have lost the habit of expecting legislation which was protective of individual liberties. The size of the majority which was in a ratio of three to one was even more unexpected and could not have occurred at any other time during the past five years. This overwhelming voice of protest against the arbitrary and personalized exercise of power by government regulatory agencies has not fallen on deaf ears in the Senate. The probability has now become very real that the Walter-Logan Bill may become law before the present session of Congress is over.

Equally reassuring and welcome to the business interests of America and to all citizens who believe in the principles of fair play and equity was the action of the Rules Committee in releasing for the consideration of the House by a vote of nine to one the proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. It provided specifically in its resolution that it shall be in order to offer the seventeen drastic changes in the act recommended by the Smith Committee as a substitute for the five revisions of the act proposed by the Labor Committee. No one can predict with confidence the outcome of this effort to humanize the Wagner Act, but the progress already made

when viewed against the background of success in connection with the Walter-Logan Bill gives the highest degree of encouragement which has yet been witnessed. The odds are in favor of revisions which will be definitely more than perfunctory.

There is also in progress another conflict in which the forces of reconstruction have opportunity for success. This has to do with the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Here the situation is extremely confusing because the House bill give consideration to three bills; one sponsored by the Labor Committee, one by Representative Ramspeck of Georgia and one by Representative Barden of North Carolina. Representative Barden's bill greatly widens the labor exemptions accorded in the interest of agriculture and for that reason is generally believed to have the best chance of passage.

Whether the House will vote important remedial Changes in the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act still remains to be seen and there is the further uncertainty as to what action the Senate may take in the event that the amendments are sent over from the House. Probably the greatest barrier to overcome is the time element. The members of Congress are anxious to return home to make preparations for the forthcoming campaign and most of them are anxious for adjournment not later than June 1st.

But irrespective of what the final accomplishment may be in the form of actual amendatory legislation, the growing sentiment for administrative justice and efficiency in the regulation of business has found expression and has become a matter of record. If history repeats itself in the fluctuating behavior of American political thinking, we have good reason to expect that both major parties will lean to the right in the forthcoming campaign. This spirit of tolerance is coming to the front. The concept of reform as we have known it during recent years is becoming mellowed.

Only a few yesterdays ago what was thought of as liberalism addressed itself only to the old. Today we have a liberalism which is addressing a very fishy stare toward some of the things which are new. Almost everywhere we hear an occasional good word for the business man and

\*Statement of Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 27, 1940.

# Eastern Carolina Division S. T. A. Meets at N. C. State Textile School

THE Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Spring Meeting in the new Textile Building at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday morning, April 27, 1940, beginning at 10 o'clock. The Chairman of the Division, Mr. J. B. Batton, Sr., of Rosemary Mill No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., presided.

After the call to order, an invocation was said by A. R. Marley, superintendent of Plant No. 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

*Chairman Batton:* The first thing we have to do this morning is nominate officers, and I am going to appoint as a Nominating Committee, D. F. Lanier, Supt., Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.; A. R. Marley, superintendent Plant No. 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., and Virgil E. McDowell, overseer of carding, Mill No. 2, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. These gentlemen will please get together some time during the meeting this morning and be prepared to submit nominees for the different offices before our session closes.

And now it is time to start opening our discussion. Mr. Miley is going to conduct this meeting and I am going to hand it over to him to lead.

I am glad to see so many people up here this morning. It is about as good a crowd as I have seen. I am glad for you to be with us.

*W. H. Miley, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2, Erwin, N. C.:* Gentlemen, I know we are always glad to be here at State College, and especially this year when we have a chance to see this magnificent new building, and I know that State College is proud of this building, and from what I have seen of it, I think they should be. Now, we are planning to cut our discussion a little short and at the end of the discussion we have arranged to have tours made through the building so everyone will get a chance to see it.

Before we start into the discussion, I am going to ask Prof. T. R. Hart, of State College faculty, if he won't talk to us and tell us something about the new building.

*T. R. Hart, Professor, N. C. State College, Raleigh:* We are glad to have the members of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association here today, and in inviting you all to look over the building, we feel like taking old friends into a new home. We are proud of the building and feel that you will be proud of it. When the meeting is over, we will have folks here to show you through. We want you to go over it and see the whole building, and they have asked me to tell you something about the location of things so that if there is any one

part of the building you want to see more than the others, you will know where it is.

As I said before, we will have members of the faculty and seniors here so that at the end of your meeting we will be very glad, indeed, to have you go through this building and if there are any questions you want to ask or anything any member of the faculty can do to make your stay here pleasant, we are at your service.

I see Colonel Harrelson, Dean of North Carolina State College, has come in, and I'll ask him if he wants to speak a few words. I know you will be anxious to hear from him, and I will not take up any more of your time.

*Chairman Batton:* We have with us now Col. J. W. Harrelson, Dean of the North Carolina State College.



J. W. HARRELSON  
Dean of North Carolina  
State College



J. B. BATTON, SR.  
Retiring Chairman of Eastern  
Carolina Division

Would you like to speak a few words to us, Colonel Harrelson?

## Talk By Dean Harrelson

*J. W. Harrelson, Dean, N. C. State College, Raleigh:* Chairman and Gentlemen: I want to join Professor Hart in welcoming you to State College. We are always glad to have you here, and having you here on other occasions was always a pleasure. It is always a pleasure to have you come here and hold your meetings. We want you to feel as we do about the institution and the several parts of the institution. It is your property; it is not our property; it is the property of the taxpayers of North Carolina; it is public property, and those of us here now are merely temporary custodians of the property. It is our business to try to find out what your needs are, and then to adjust our program here as nearly as we can to meet those needs, to give you what you want. If it is research you want, then it is our business to investigate that field and to expand into that field as far as our physical and



financial resources will permit. If it is trained men, then it is our business to investigate that field and make an effort to give you both the quantity and the quality of men that you need. So in that way we feel that we have to rely in determining our programs, a great deal upon what your demands and wishes are. We don't want you to feel that this is an athletic club. It is not. It is an educational institution. Athletics is merely a secondary consideration, and our business is to do research and to do teaching.

Now, we haven't gone into the field of extension to any great extent. I feel that we should get into that work at some time in the future; that is, make an effort to assist with adult education in the field of textiles. Adult education is something that has been neglected in all fields, both the esthetic and the professional fields, too. We are beginning to realize more and more it is our business to expand into those great fields. We have an obligation that we owe, not to any group, but to the entire public. Our obligations in the field of textiles is in the whole field of textiles, not the students as a group, or the presidents as a group, or the foremen as a group, but to all of those groups. We need to expand more in the field of research. In the field of pure instruction I think we are well equipped. I believe those of you who have knowledge of other textile schools, will have to admit our school here is probably second to none of the others in its laboratory equipment. We are very proud of the school. We are proud of the fine work of Dean Nelson and his staff have done here at the school. As you know, we are in a new building, moved into since last you met. We are proud of the additions that have been made to the building. We are still short some things. We wish to add things to the field, to the equipment here, but we need to get into the field of research. I do not feel that King Cotton is dead. He may be a little sick; may be a little "knocked out" in some respects, but we will always have a demand for cotton goods of some form.

We haven't expanded into the field of synthetic fibres as much as we should have. That is one of the things on which we are short at this time.

Now, as I have stated, the institution belongs to the public. Then we, our expansion here, or the advancement, our progress in meeting your needs, will depend upon the provisions made by the General Assembly. Now, the General Assembly will make provisions for meeting these needs almost in proportion to the demand from the public that is interested in it. If the Engineering School expands, it is because the engineers request the members of the General Assembly to make expansion in that field. If the Agricultural School expands, it is because of the need for trained men and research and teaching made known to the members of General Assembly. And the same thing is true of Textiles. So you see, that the institution is the result of your demands and of the provisions that have been made or may be made by the General Assembly.

I am trying to show you that it is your institution in more ways than one, wholly a public institution. As I say, we are merely temporary custodians.

Now, I could enumerate for you many of the needs of the institution. Our maintenance appropriation is low. It is considerably lower than the appropriation for the University of Chapel Hill. That is not to be taken as a hint

that we want what they get. Our appropriation per student is on the same basis it is there, but if you make an examination, you will find they have been getting thirty to fifty dollars more per student per year. At the same time the student here has to pay a higher fee of twenty to twenty-five dollars per student per year. As in the case there, it is due to the large number of laboratories we have to keep up. The laboratories are expensive things. In addition to paying the teachers and maintaining the class rooms, in the School of Textiles we must maintain all this machinery, both the machinery for teaching, the power, heat, light, maintenance of the buildings, and the maintenance of the machinery. In this case, we have, I believe, three rather well paid helpers that do nothing but help keep the machinery in order, in addition to having six or eight students who get part-time pay to help keep the plant in order, and when you have three hundred students working in the plant, it takes right much preparation to keep the plant in order. That is typical of what goes on in agriculture, when it comes to the laboratory there, and in the various fields, animal husbandry, and things of that kind, and all doing work to send out men who become potential wealth builders.

You hear a great deal about the educational program in North Carolina at this time and about the failure in setting up the program of public education to take care of that 85 per cent of those boys and girls in North Carolina who do not go to college. That is the biggest problem that it ahead of us today, and those of us in higher education would be guilty of higher crime, if we don't do more in the immediate future to take care of that 85 per cent not going to college in the past. It is the duty of that group of trained men, of that institution, and of teachers to do that work, vocational education.

Now, we have made these 85 per cent take the same thing as the boy and girl who is going to college. It isn't quite right. You can't choke them off, starve them out. This is a culmination, you might say, on the State College campus of people interested in that field. We have to broaden the base, and the broader we make the base to fit the boy and girl into something he likes, then you raise the level of everything; it comes up. You eliminate unemployment to a certain extent; you eliminate begging, and relief, and to a certain extent, a certain amount of crime. You have a certain amount of crime because the boys and girls do not have anything interesting at home.

I am glad to welcome you here to your own institution and I hope you will enjoy yourselves. Let us know what you think of our program, and if you have suggestions to make regarding research, teaching, and anything of that kind, we shall be glad to hear from you.

*W. H. Miley:* Thank you, Colonel Harrelson. I am sure we all enjoy the meetings at State College. We always have, and I feel with the new, magnificent building, we will enjoy it more, because we are going to have an opportunity to tour and see the building.

#### Running of Raw Stock Dyed Cotton

Now, the question we have is in regard to bad drafting. *"Why do raw stock dyed colors runs worse on long draft carding and spinning, than stock that has not been dyed? In regard to: (a) bad drafting, and (b) lap up on leather as compared to cork rolls, and (c) breakage."* I feel like

that question should have been worded a little differently. I think that long draft part should have been left out. How many here run long draft? How about you, sir?

*G. L. McDonald*, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.: We don't run very much raw stock dyeing, but we run some, but I couldn't say just why it runs worse.

*W. H. Miley*: Does it run worse, is the point?

*G. L. McDonald*: Sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't. Sometimes you get some that does and some that doesn't.

*W. H. Miley*: In what manner, does it have more end breakage?

*G. L. McDonald*: Well, it just depends on the dyeing, I think, more than anything else.

*W. H. Miley*: Do you think that yarn made from raw stock dyed colors is as smooth and even as the white?

*G. L. McDonald*: In some cases.

*W. H. Miley*: How about someone else?

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 5, Erwin, N. C.: We run a right many pounds, and I will have to report that mine doesn't run worse than the others. I expect to have to fight somebody about that statement, because I know a lot of plants do have a lot of troubles; but we have been unable to find that ours runs appreciably worse at all. It is harder to see, and for that reason we object to running it. As far as the ends down per thousand hours, in the spinning room, we don't have it.

*W. H. Miley*: Now we have an argument.

*G. M. Gurley*, Carder Nos. 1 and 3, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: We run colored raw stock at the Rosemary Mfg. Co. I run anywhere from three to six colors, and I can't tell it runs any worse than white. Occasionally we get some, I don't know why, some chemical in the dye probably, laps up a little worse than others; but take the ordinary, it just runs as good as the other.

*W. H. Miley*: You think yarn made from raw stock dye colors is as smooth and even?

*G. M. Gurley*: Yes, sir, I do.

*A. B. Lyles*, Overseer, Rosemary Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I'd like to ask Mr. Parks what kind of rolls he uses; what results he gets from it?

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*: In what process, the drawing?

*A. B. Lyles*: No, in the spinning.

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*: We have nothing but cork in the spinning and at present have nothing but cork in the card room as well. However, we have had other materials and we don't think that it makes much difference whether it is cork or leather or plain steel, if the white work runs bad or good on it, the colors will do likewise. However, to answer your question, it is all cork.

*A. B. Lyles*: Is that long draft spinning?

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*: Yes, sir.

*G. M. Gurley*: On the short draft I have run it for years and years and now we are on the long draft.

*W. H. Miley*: Did it run as good on the conventional type?

*G. M. Gurley*: I think it did. It runs good on all. Occasionally we get a batch with some chemical or something in the chemical, I suppose, makes it lap up, I don't know what.

*W. H. Miley*: What did you do about it?

*G. M. Gurley*: Have to fight it out. There is nothing we could do then.

*W. H. Miley*: Let's hear from someone else who has the colored stock that runs worse. Several claim it runs worse than white. Some of you people who held up your hands. Do all of you have good running colored work?

*A. B. Lyles*: I have good running on the colored as long as I have cork rollers. I have other rollers that it don't run so good on. On the other rollers, I believe the end downs amount to 20 or 25 per cent more on that than cork.

*W. H. Miley*: Now, was that true in your white work as well?

*A. B. Lyles*: No.

*W. H. Miley*: Only in the colored?

*A. B. Lyles*: That is right.

*W. H. Miley*: Did you find out a reason for that?

*A. B. Lyles*: No; that is why I am asking.

*W. H. Miley*: Can anyone give a reason for that, as to why the colored work would not run as well on the leather as on the cork roll? Frankly, I don't know. I can't answer that question. I haven't had that experience. Mr. Parks, you made the statement that your colored work ran just as well. How do you account for that? It has generally been claimed, been my experience that people claim it doesn't run as well.

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*: Mr. Miley, when I read that question I thought about the same thing. Some people must be having trouble with it, and if they are, why? And I came to two conclusions; one, possibly the action of the chemicals in the dyeing process have weakened the fibres; probably was not neutralized or properly washed out until it had injured the fibres; and the second reason, I thought might be the fact that in the dyeing process the oils and waxes were destroyed that are normally in cotton and probably had not been replaced.

*W. H. Miley*: I think probably that is true, that you boil that cotton, and you do boil out the natural oil that is in the cotton. I have had two different experiences on that. I have had one experience where the colored work did not run as good as the white, and I have had another experience in a different mill, where the colored work runs just as good. I don't know exactly what it is, unless it is the difference in the dyer. We always try to lay the blame on someone.

*J. E. McGee*, Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: What kind of dye do you use?

*P. B. Parks, Jr.*: You are about to get me out on a limb. I will have to confess it to start with, I am not a

(Continued on Page 42)



L-67841 Take Up Pawl Bushing to replace L-121, to provide closer fit.

L-68356-7 one piece pick shafts of metal for XL model looms.

L-68185 Clutch Pinion Gear Stud, arranged to provide better lubrication, to replace L-39065.

By 6557 Transferer Spring Collar of strengthened and simplified design, for regular construction and repairs on all models of looms, to replace By 1416.

Change L-52189 RH Shipper Sleeve Arm by lengthening bolt slots to allow for more outward adjustment.

L-67853 Take-up Stand, like L-26028 except recesses cut deeper to give clearances over the heads of Pick Shaft Box bolts and Shipper Lever Bracket Bolts.

Friction Let-Off Band (can be used on Roper Let-off on E Model loom) to be lined with cork.

L-68183-4 Cloth Roll Rack for #62 Take-up, made to prevent lint collecting between rack and gear.

Use L-67486 Kick Back Spring in place of L-52138. Made of new steel and has a loop on the outer end to provide smoother action and reduce breakage.

Intermediate Gear Pinion and Stud to be made of Special Steel.

### Making Loom Repair Parts As Draper Men Do It

A special Draper department is constantly at work making better loom parts. Sales and service men report problems that come up from day to day in any mill on new weaves or changing conditions. Improved parts, where needed, are not based on somebody's hunch or one mill's experience. They are worked out by research, good design and careful test to give longer life or better weaving. They go to all who buy repair parts from

Draper Corporation

Crank Shaft Box Caps with Oil Wicks, to replace Lm-2257 for E models with 1 3/4" Crank Shaft.

L-67582 Bunter to be used in place of L-42664, but of stronger construction.

Link Lever with Steel Stud, for E, K, and Mod. D Looms.

L-67745 Clutch Plate of new construction to make it easier to replace the plate or the cork on the loom.

L-68092 Anti-Friction Bearing Treadle Roll, for E, K, X and XK Model looms with cams on auxiliary shaft and regular treadles.

L-68144 Friction Pulley Follower, like L-38404 except thicker.

# Weaving and Slashing Discussed at S. C. Meeting

THE Weavers' Section Meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was held Saturday, April 20, 1940, at the Drayton Community House, Spartanburg, S. C., with G. G. Simmons, Plant Superintendent of Drayton Mills, presiding.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

*Chairman Simmons:* Gentlemen, I am certainly gratified to see this crowd here this morning. I haven't counted but it looks like a good number. I am going to call on our general superintendent of Drayton Mills, Smith Crow, to express our welcome to you. Mr. Crow. (Applause.)

*Smith Crow, Gen. Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg:* Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not think, in the first place, that it is necessary for me to attempt to make an address of welcome. I think the very fact that we have invited you to meet in our community and use our community building for this meeting is a welcome within itself. However, I shall not break the age-old tradition—that of opening a convention or special meeting of any kind by making a few remarks in the way of welcome. We are certainly glad to have each of you here with us this morning. We hope that your coming together here in our community and holding your meeting in our building will prove most profitable to each of us. We hope that you will find your visit with us pleasant, in addition to what you might gain from the addresses that will be made and the discussions that will be held. Anything that Mr. Simmons, myself or any other men from our community can do to make your visit with us and this meeting pleasant for you, we shall deem it a pleasure to do.

*Chairman Simmons:* I want to recognize at this time J. O. Thomas, of Spray, N. C., who is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association. Mr. Thomas. (Applause.)

*J. O. Thomas, Personnel Mgr., Marshall Field Co., Spray, N. C.:* Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a happy privilege for me to be here with you this morning. I have heard a great deal about the splendid work this Division has been doing, but I have never before had the privilege of attending one of your meetings. I happened to be in this part of the country this week, so I thought I'd drop by and visit with you this morning. I am mighty glad to be with you. I know of your fine work. I might say that the whole Textile Association at the present time I think is doing a splendid piece of work. Our divisions are all very, very active and I think, on the whole, we are doing a very constructive job. It is in meetings such as this we can get together and discuss mutual problems and, in some

cases, arrive at a solution. If we don't do that, at least we stimulate a great deal of practical, constructive thinking. I'd like to bring you personal and Associational greetings and extend to you an invitation to attend the Northern North Carolina and Virginia meeting at White Oak Y. M. C. A. at Greensboro, Saturday, May 11th. We are discussing Warp Preparation and Weaving. I also hope that you, a number of you, can be with us at our general meeting at Blowing Rock this summer. I am very happy to be with you and I know you are going to have a fine meeting. (Applause.)

*Chairman Simmons:* I'd like to also announce a Carders' and Spinners' meeting to be held May 25th at Greenville at the Parker High School. I'd like for you weavers to tell your carding and spinning partners about this meeting and I'd like for you superintendents to keep that in mind. Mr. Splaun will conduct the meeting over there and he told me last night that he would not be able to get here this morning to be here at the start of the meeting, but thought he would be here before we closed our meeting. In case he doesn't get here, I wanted to make that announcement. That will also be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Now, the past few years, I think, the organization of this South Carolina Division has been something like this—a general chairman, then a weaving chairman and a carding and spinning chairman—but the last two years—I wouldn't say the last two years, but certainly the last year, the general chairman was the only officer elected. I was fortunate in getting Mr. Splaun, of Kendall Mills, Pelzer, to conduct the carding and spinning meeting last December and he also agreed to do the same thing for the spring meeting, but he was never elected, and we do not have a weaving chairman. F. D. Lockman has kindly agreed to help out with this meeting. I'd like to suggest that we go back to the old manner and elect a weaving chairman and next month at the carders' and spinners' meeting let them elect a chairman and it will also be time to elect a new general chairman. What do you think about that suggestion?

*Mr. Lockman:* Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have a chairman of each division.

*Chairman Simmons:* Will you put that in the form of a motion?

*Mr. Lockman:* I so put it.

*Chairman Simmons:* It has been moved that we elect a chairman of the Weaving Section. Is there a second?

Motion seconded by J. L. Adams, Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.

*Mr. Lockman:* Let's get this straight. We are going to



## A NOVEL WAY TO SAVE MONEY

"Jonah and the Whale" is the inscription on this old-fashioned savings bank, which is one from many in a large private collection. A deposit is made by placing a coin on Jonah's head and pressing a lever. This causes the whale's mouth to open at which the figure in the boat pushes Jonah's head down into it. The coin slides off into the whale's interior, the figure moves back and the whale's mouth closes.



## THERE ARE MANY NOVEL WAYS TO SAVE WITH DECERESOL\*, TOO!

DECERESOL, one of the most powerful wetting agents available, saves you time and money in a great many finishing and dyeing operations. Here are just a few:

The wetting out of grey cotton piece goods prior to caustic boiling and subsequent chlorine bleaching.

Mixing with sulphonated vegetable oils for the treatment of cotton (bleached or dyed) fabrics to increase penetration prior to sanforizing.

The preparation of raw stock cotton, yarn, and cotton piece goods prior to dyeing with all types of colors.

As a dispersing agent in the dissolving of

dyestuffs in order to give complete solubility and full color value.

The preparation of grey cotton piece goods to be printed direct from the bale.

An admixture to vat color pastes where the process calls for pigment dyeing with subsequent reduction in the fibre or fabric.

De-oiling, or so-called "de-gumming," of raw stock cotton dyed in the presence of sulphonated vegetable or animal oils.

Treatment of cotton piece goods and addition to starch pastes on absorbent finishes.

In addition, you can save time and trouble by calling Cyanamid's conveniently located plants and warehouses for

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have a chairman of each division and a general chairman of the South Carolina Division.

This was decided upon, and it was also decided to appoint a nominating committee.

*Chairman Simmons:* I talked to some of the fellows about this thing before the meeting and asked Mr. Lockman to help me in selecting a nominating committee, if the body approved the suggestion.

I am going to ask T. M. McNeill, Supt. of Monarch and Ottaray Mills, Union; Mr. Metzger, Darlington; and Bob Stutts, Supt. Woodside Mill, Simpsonville, to act as a nominating committee to nominate a chairman for the Weavers' Section.

Gentlemen, I think we have at least two treats in store for you this morning. Some of the members asked me at our last meeting to get a finisher to talk to us. It seemed that a lot of these fellows had had complaints from the finishing plants. I don't know whether the rest of you have had those experiences or not, but they wanted to hear a finisher talk about some of the problems that he runs into in the finishing plant, problems which the weavers could help him out on, so I asked William F. Robinson, general manager of the North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, if he would come down and talk to us along that line. Mr. Robinson graciously consented to do that but he pointed out to me that one finisher in a room with four walls around it and around two hundred weavers and superintendents in it needed some guarantee of protection. I guaranteed his personal protection and he consented to come down and talk to us. We are mighty glad to have Mr. Robinson with us.

### Talk By Wm. F. Robinson

*Wm. F. Robinson, Gen. Mgr., North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.:* This introduction was a little surprise but your chairman did promise me protection in the form of Falls Thomason, New York & New Jersey Lubricant man, and he greeted me with this remark when I came in: "Look here, you can talk about anything, but if you mention non-fluid at all and don't compliment it, watch out for me." It looks like I need protection from the lubricant man rather than the weavers.

This is the first time I have had the privilege and pleasure of meeting with such a large group of weavers, and I appreciate the opportunity, as any finisher would, of being with the men whose work is so closely allied to ours. However, I accepted the invitation with some hesitancy because, first, I am not a speaker; and second, because some might feel that this is the last place a finisher ought to be found. You know there is the impression that all finishers or dyers feel that their troubles happen in the weave shed, just as you probably heard some weavers who feel that misweaves and similar troubles occur in bleaching, and if not there surely in the dyeing operation. Seriously, any finisher welcomes the opportunity of working closely in co-operation with the mill man because your help is needed if we are to turn out a product which will be satisfactory to our mutual customers. It has always been the policy of my company to contact mills regarding any peculiar trouble which might develop on their goods, and I am sure other finishers follow the same procedure. If any of you ship goods to a finisher

which need special attention or care you will always find him ready to help if you will only give him the opportunity. The last few years have shown closer co-operation between mills and finishers, and all of us are looking forward to the growth of this spirit.

The subject given me covers a broad field, for our mutual problems could be discussed all day long. I am going to try to cover that part of the field which is closely allied to my work, and there will necessarily be certain limitations cut to the type of work handled by my company. Most of my remarks will be confined to all-cotton fabrics, for although we do handle goods with part rayon warp or part rayon filling, by far and large the majority of our business is on all-cotton fabrics. Likewise, I am going to confine my remarks mostly to goods which are finished in white or solid shades, because my experience in the printing end of the game is strictly limited. At the end of this talk I will try to answer any questions you might want to ask, but there is a lot about this business I will never know, and therefore if any questions are asked it may be necessary for me to reply on the old answer, I "don't know," and I am sure you will understand.

Our mutual problem is first, last and always, to turn out a piece of cloth which is as nearly perfect as can possibly be made. This means that the yarns must be even, the weave free of latent defects, and the finishing and dyeing free of faults. If this perfection could always be reached I would not be here today, for there would be no mutual problems to discuss. However, there are always going to be certain mistakes on the part of all of us, and this morning we can discuss some of those mistakes which might be avoided by careful attention. Most manufacturers of any product know the ultimate use of the article, and one of our greatest handicaps is that in a good many cases mill men have no idea what subsequent treatment is to be given their goods. This is not always true, but a mill making broadcloths never knows whether the goods are to be finished white, printed, or dyed in plain shades, and this lack of information makes it necessary for us to adopt one standard of inspection which necessarily must be rigid enough to take care of the most severe conditions. There are certain types of defects which would not be particularly objectionable in white or prints but which would be unfortunate if the goods were to be converted into plain shades. Without knowledge to the contrary, this severe standard of inspection must be maintained, and thereby certain goods may be classified as seconds which could be converted into first quality merchandise under certain specifications.

The psychology of selling to the public today is, generally speaking, based on putting out an attractive package which appeals to the customer's eye. This has led to the increasing use of cellophane and to designed boxes which make the merchandise more attractive. A great many mills could utilize this idea on their product because you must remember that the first impression the men at the bleachery get of a mill is the appearance of their grey bales. It is seldom that goods arrive at a bleachery and go immediately into process, for most goods are held in grey storage until some later date when converting instructions are received. Very often these bales are handled a great many times before they are finally ordered into

(Continued on Page 38)



# SACO-LOWELL

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**TO SECURE** uninterrupted profits, mills must anticipate and prepare for tomorrow's requirements . . . especially the growing demand for staple fibre fabrics. To meet this demand Saco-Lowell is ready with a modern, efficient, cost-reducing, straight-line process . . . using

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**MILLS PLANNING** the production of synthetic yarns and fabrics, are invited to investigate these latest Saco-Lowell developments.

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## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

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### Anderson Cotton Mills Files Suit For \$70,000

Charlotte, N. C.—Anderson Cotton Mills have filed in Superior Court a 21-page complaint in the law suit against Royal Mfg. Co., David Joseph, W. G. Ackerman and Ira A. Stone asking \$70,000 award as result of allegedly fraudulent operations of the defendants while acting as agents for the plaintiff's cotton waste business.

The plaintiff concern has headquarters in Anderson, S. C., and the defendants have headquarters in New Jersey, but maintained Charlotte offices at the time with which the complaint deals. Joseph is said to be a resident of New York, Stone is said to have managed the Charlotte office from 1928 to 1936, and Ackerman is said to have been Charlotte manager from 1936 to 1939.

The action was filed several months ago, but time for filing the complaint was extended pending certain investigations by the plaintiff's counsel. Although several other actions said to have originated in irregularities in the cotton waste operations of various firms have been filed in Superior Court, none of them has proceeded as far as the complaint stage.

The complaint filed alleges that the Anderson Mills signed a contract with the Royal Mfg. Co. in which the latter company was to act as agent on a commission basis for the waste cotton from the plaintiff mill. The contract continued in effect from 1933 to 1937, it is contended.

During the time of the arrangement the plaintiff mill turned over to the defendants large quantities of cotton waste, and the allegation is that "the defendants through deceit and misrepresentation have secretly and fraudulently violated the contract . . . and have pocketed secret profits."

The complaint gave in detail the alleged transactions by which it is contended that the plaintiff was done out of money derived from the cotton waste. The actual loss is said to be about \$45,062.59, and an additional \$25,000 is asked to be awarded the plaintiff as punitive damages.

Much of the explanation of the transactions is extremely technical, but the principal complaint is that the defendants while acting as agents for the plaintiff actually bought the waste themselves and used it either for manufacture or resale, according to the document filed.

The effect of the whole arrangement was that the defendants got the plaintiff's cotton waste at prices set by the defendants, it is explained in the complaint. Thus, the defendants, while supposed to be acting as agents for the plaintiff, actually were buying the product themselves at their own figure, and collecting a commission on the waste from the plaintiffs who unwittingly were furnishing them with the product, according to the allegations of the complaint. It is contended further that the defendants would report the sale of certain waste at a certain figure while actually selling the product at a higher figure. The complaint alleges that in many of these transactions, the defendants made use of dummy companies, and dummy consignees, allegedly for the purpose of concealing from the plaintiffs that the defendants were buying the waste. In allegedly explaining certain transactions which were based on varying prices of waste and shipments to Europe of the product, the complaint says the defendants operated on the maxim, "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The case is expected to be docketed on the regular civil

calendar of Mecklenburg Superior Court and will come up for trial within several months in the normal course of the court business.

### New Directors, Members, For Cotton-Textile Institute

George S. Harris, recently elected president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills and one of the "founding fathers" of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was elected to the board of directors of the latter organization at a regular meeting recently.

Also elected to the board were Scott Russell, of Bibb Mfg. Co.; Walter S. Wyman, of the Androscoggin-Bates-Edwards-Hill-York Mills; Frank B. Bradley, of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, and R. C. Moore, of the Rhodhiss Mills Co.

Additional members of the Institute were reported as follows:

York Yarn Mills, York, S. C.; Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.; Texas Textile Mills, Dallas, Tex.; Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Edna Mills Corp., Reidsville, N. C.; Wm. Whitaker & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hannah Pickett Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.; Trenton Mills, Trenton, Tenn.; Arnall Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.; Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.; Arnco Mills, Newnan, Ga.; Martin Bros., Middlesboro, Ky.; White Bros., Inc., Winchendon Springs, Mass., and Lambeth Rope Corp., Acushnet, Mass.

Also the following manufacturers of woven non-elastic narrow goods: American Fabrics Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Churchill Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.; Hamilton Web Co., Hamilton, R. I.; Hoffman Tape Mills, Cheltenham, Pa.; Hope Webbing Co., Providence, R. I.; Industrial Tape Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Moore & Cram Webbing Co., Concord, Mass.; Murdock Webbing Co., Central Falls, R. I.; Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.; John Sidebotham, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.; J. Sullivan & Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. D. Weimar, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Wilson & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition to the above the following are also members of the Narrow Fabrics Division of Cotton-Textile Institute: Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.; Priscilla Braid Co., Central Falls, R. I.; Shannock Narrow Fabric Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; Warren Featherbone Co., Three Oaks, Mich.; York Narrow Fabrics Co., York, Pa.

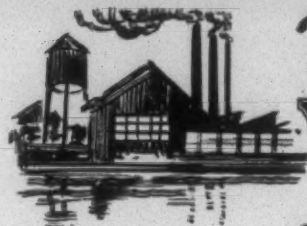
### Agent Designated By Abney's Mills

Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of New York City, have become selling agents for Anderson Cotton Mills, Inc., at Anderson, Courtenay Mfg. Co. at Newry, and Grendel Mills and Panola Mills of Greenwood.

All four mills are headed by J. P. Abney, of Greenwood, who recently acquired controlling interest in Belton Mills.

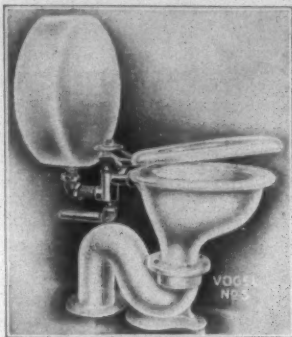
Anderson, Courtenay and Grendel manufactures print cloths, broadcloths and specialties. Panola is a producer of rayons.





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The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

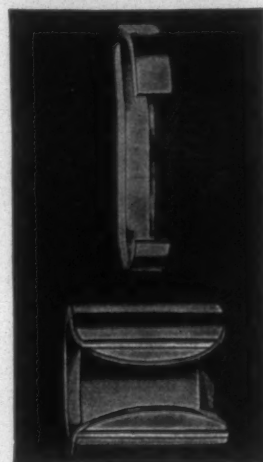
The Bowen Patented  
Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented  
Vertical Offset

and

The Universal  
Standard Ring  
Travelers

# BEVEL



# EDGE

..... Are the result of combined research and experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

*Write for Samples*

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**A Traveler for Every Fibre**

# Personal News

J. C. Stroud is now superintendent of the Smithfield (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. P. Abney, of Greenwood, S. C., has been elected a director of the Charleston & Western Railway Co.

R. F. Dellinger, formerly of York, S. C., is now superintendent of the Rex-Hanover Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

George Mims has succeeded Boyce Mangum as superintendent of the LaFayette, Ala., plant of Avondale Mills.

C. G. Warren, formerly of Belmont, N. C., is now overseer of carding at Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

Julian Longley, agent of the American Thread Co., Dalton, Ga., has been elected president of the Dalton Rotary Club.

W. B. Rhyne, of Cherryville, N. C., has been re-elected president of the Henry River Mills Co., Henry River, N. C.

M. F. Springfield, formerly of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is overseer of weaving at Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

R. B. Jenkins and G. A. Hooper, of the Jenkins Metal Shop, Gastonia, N. C., have recently returned home from a business trip to Eastern cities.

W. A. Marley, for many years superintendent of the Hanover Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has resigned and gone into business for himself.

W. G. Armstrong has resigned as overseer of carding at the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., to take a similar position at the Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.

Henry H. Rankin, N. C. State College graduate and formerly assistant superintendent at Cannon Mill No. 4, Kannapolis, N. C., is now superintendent of the South Fork Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C.

I. B. Covington, Jr., of Charlotte, son of the vice-president and manager of the Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C., has accepted a position with Barnes Textile Associates of Boston, Mass. For a short time he will be connected with the Boston office.

## Southern Textile Association Convention Promises To Be Exceptionally Large

Judging from reservations already made for the Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., on June 7th and 8th, the meeting this year will be an unusually large one. More advance registrations have been made this year than at any time in recent years.


The program, as announced in the issue of May 1st, has been completed, and promises to be exceptional, both from the standpoint of speakers and from other activities planned. Further plans will be announced shortly.

## S. C. Carders and Spinners Meet May 25th At Parker High School in Greenville

The Carding and Spinning Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the Parker High School, Greenville, S. C., on the morning of May 25th, at 9:45 o'clock.

There are a number of interesting questions scheduled for discussion. On carding, some of the questions deal with weight of roll cloth on card room rolls, flyings coming out of sides of screen around cylinder on cards, best method of creeling drawing, proper beater speeds on rayon staple, number of buffings on cork rolls, return air circulating systems on pickers, tinting rayon for identification, reversing card flats, etc.

On spinning the questions include variation in yarn count in spinning from super draft roving, cockle of filling on long draft spinning, different types of spinning creels, suction pipes on B. C. automatic spoolers, overhead cleaners in spinning, r.p.m. of spindles on various counts.



**"The Only Way To Have A  
Friend Is To Be One"**

We've found these words of Emerson pretty good advice for the past forty years. By following it, we've made satisfied customers and firm friends.

This policy of friendly service continues to benefit our customers, as well as prove a pleasant boomerang to us.

Tell us your spinning problems . . . write, wire, or telephone.



**VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY**

**20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.**

P. O. Box 1318  
1733 Inverness Ave., N. E.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Tel.—Vernon 2330

173 W. Franklin Ave.  
Gastonia, N. C.  
Tel.—247

## Coming Textile Events

**MAY 16-17**  
Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, annual convention, Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

**MAY 23-24**  
Annual Golf Tournament of the Chattanooga Yarn Association, Lookout Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MAY 25**  
Carding and Spinning Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, spring meeting, Parker High School, Greenville, S. C., 10 A. M.

**JUNE 7-8**  
Annual Convention of Southern Textile Association, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.



**CLINTON**

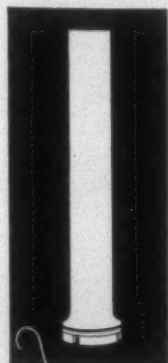
# STARCHES

*For All  
Textile Purposes*

UNIFORMITY  
QUALITY SERVICE

**CLINTON COMPANY**

CLINTON, IOWA



**TERMACO**  
*for*  
**QUALITY  
and ECONOMY**

CARD ROOM BOBBINS  
CREEL, TWISTER, AND WARP SPOOLS  
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*The* **Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

## HOUGHTON WOOL TOPS

*Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice*

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

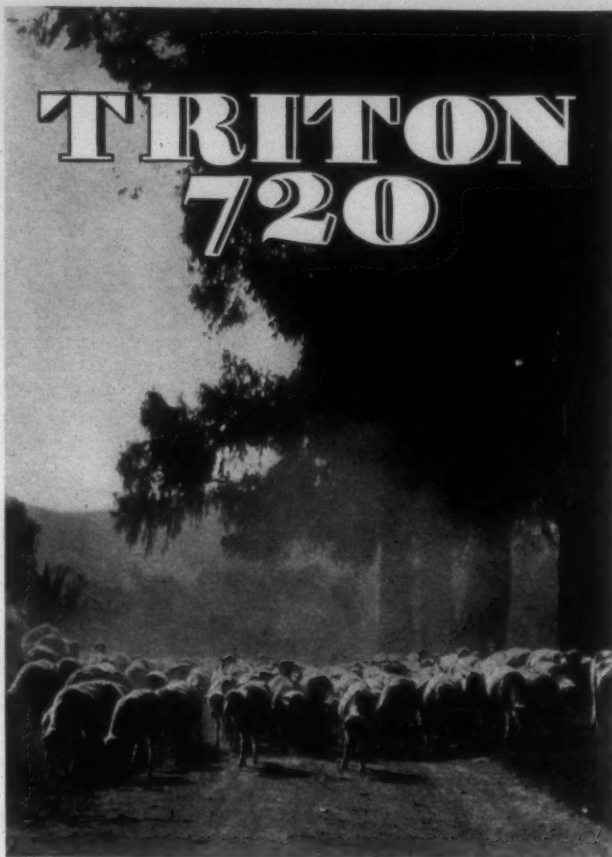
**HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY**

253 Summer St.

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*Write or Phone Our Southern Representative*

**JAMES E. TAYLOR**, Phone 3-3692 Charlotte, N. C.



**TRITON  
720**

## FOR DIFFICULT SCOURING

To give TRITON 720 a severe test, we scoured wool from sheep raised on dry, dusty Western plains. The result—every trace of grime, grease and foreign material was removed—the wool was soft, white and lofty without brashiness.

Testimony enough! TRITON 720 is equally effective in scouring any textile fabric—cotton—rayon—silk, or wool. In alkaline, neutral and acid solutions, or in hard water, TRITON 720 retains its unusual detergent properties.

Try TRITON 720 for difficult and unusual scouring problems.

**RÖHM & HAAS Co., Inc.**

222 W. Washington Sq.

Philadelphia, Pa.





Catherine Lewis (center), daughter of John L. Lewis, head of the C.I.O., enjoys banquet given in Washington, D. C., in honor of Philip Randolph (right), president of the National Negro Congress. John Davis, secretary of National Negro Congress, is seated at the other side of Miss Lewis.

### Daughter Of W. A. Graham Clark Marries

Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert of the U. S. Tariff Commission, was married at Washington, D. C., May 3rd, to Guy Crampton, Jr., of that city. Among those attending were David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin and Southern Knitter, and John W. Clark, president of the Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., uncles of the bride.

### Jury Awards Large Verdict in Action Against Mill

Greensboro, N. C.—A jury in Guilford Superior Court, civil division, recently awarded \$15,000 to Rose Mack, negro woman of Charlotte, as administratrix of estate of John Hunter, negro, in a \$25,000 suit brought against Marshall Field & Co. and Southeastern Construction Co.

Notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court was given by attorneys for the defendants. The case has been heard before by the State tribunal. In Guilford Superior Court in June, 1939, Judge Luther Hamilton dismissed the action and the plaintiff appealed. The Supreme Court reverses the decision and granted a new trial.

The case grew out of the death of Hunter, who was electrocuted on March 11, 1937, when a steel beam which he was handling came into contact with a high voltage

wire. The accident occurred during construction of an addition to a sheeting mill at Draper.

Jury found in its answers to issues involved in the case that both defendant concerns were guilty of negligence in permitting construction in proximity to the highly charged wire and that plaintiff's intestate, Hunter, was not guilty of contributory negligence.

### Belton Textile Officers Named

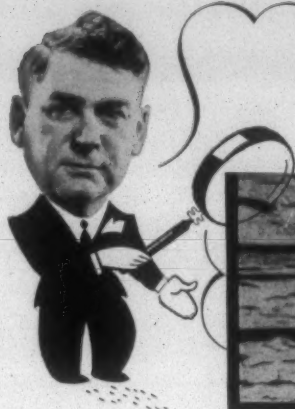
Belton, S. C.—Officers of the Belton Mills, textile plant recently purchased by the Abney interests of Greenwood and Anderson, were announced May 1st by J. P. Abney, of Greenwood, president of the mill.

It was also announced that Louis D. Blake, for many years president of the mill, has become chairman of the board of directors, and that Vivien Vaughn will remain in his post as secretary and assistant treasurer, a post that he has held for many years.

In addition to the chairman, Mr. Blake, the board of directors is made up of J. P. Abney, Greenwood; L. E. Foster, Greenwood; H. E. Runge, Greenwood; Walter Greer, Belton; Louis Seel, Belton; J. R. Abney, Anderson, and Earl R. Stall, Greenville.

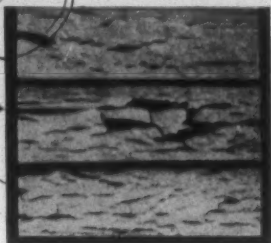
The Abney interests some time ago purchased a controlling interest in the mill from the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of New York.



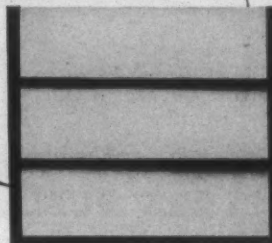


## I'M A PAINT DETECTIVE

*I Investigate the Leaks  
in Paint  
Maintenance Budgets*



LOW GRADE  
PAINT



DUTCH BOY  
PAINT

Have you a hunch that you're spending too much money on paint for your plant and company houses? Then why not let me tackle the problem? I've spent a good many years of my life as a *Special Investigator of Painted Surfaces*. I'm a field man for the National Lead Co., makers of the famous Dutch Boy White-Lead.

When a manufacturer calls me in, my first job is to make a check-up of all painted surfaces on company property. Purpose: to discover ways and means to cut maintenance costs. One of the worst things I run into are surfaces that have cracked and sealed badly like the left-hand photograph up above.

When cracking and scaling start, the property owner has unexpected expense on his hands. Before repainting, the whole surface will have to be burned and scraped. In a large area job, that runs into money. So does the extra coat—the new priming coat—which has to be applied in repainting.

Cracking and scaling is something that

doesn't happen in the long life of paint made with Dutch Boy White-Lead. This means three separate savings for the owner: (1) The paint gives much longer service on his property. (2) When repaint time does arrive, no expensive burning and scraping is necessary. (3) Since the Dutch Boy surface is still intact no new priming coat is required in repainting.

### *Here's my proposition*

Just say the word and I'll come and inspect all of your buildings. I'll work out a

plan for repainting, listing which surfaces should be done this year and which ones can wait. The paint formulas I'll recommend will be especially suited to your requirements. This is possible because Dutch Boy is always mixed to order for every job. This service won't cost you one red cent. No obligation. Just write and say when it will be convenient for me to look over your property. I can be reached at the addresses below.

### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York

659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Philadelphia Branch

### JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.

Widener Building, Philadelphia



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Green Park Hotel  
Blowing Rock, N. C.

+  
Adjoins the Golf Course  
Away from Noise and Confusion  
of Convention Headquarters

+  
Double with bath \$5.00 per person  
Single with bath \$6.00 per person  
Rates include meals

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*Announcing*  
**PHI-Φ-SOL\***

SULFATED ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS

Onyx chemists present, Phi-Φ-Sol, a new dye auxiliary possessing marked advantages making possible definite improvements in operations, results and costs in the processing and dyeing of modern textiles.

Phi-Φ-Sol has unusual penetrating action • emulsifies and suspends oils and other foreign matter, preventing their re-deposition on fabric and vat • exceptional resistance to precipitation by hard water, alkalies, etc. • positive deflocculating action on dye aggregates • rapid dispersive action on lime and metallic soaps.

Send for a copy of our new book, Phi-Φ-Sol.  
A letter on your firm's stationery will bring it to you.

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**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY**

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE CHICAGO MONTREAL

\* PATENTED

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Semi-Monthly By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Address: P. O. Box 133, Providence, R. I.

|                 |         |                                     |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| David Clark     | - - - - | President and Managing Editor       |
| Junius M. Smith | - - - - | Vice-President and Business Manager |
| Ellis Royal     | - - - - | Associate Editor                    |

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## What of the Future?

We are facing the most critical period in the history of the world and no man can, at this time, foretell the future of either Europe or the United States.

The manner in which the armed forces of Germany have overrun Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and the rapidity and ease with which their armed forces have moved forward and crushed all opposition, strikes terror to the hearts of those who love peace and security.

As we go to press, Germany controls the coast of Holland and is poised for a vicious and possibly an overwhelming attack upon England.

We, in America, should face the fact that we are to a considerable extent responsible for the terrible situation, in which Europe finds itself today.

After the first World War, France, which knew the Germans better than any other nation, demanded that they be crushed to the point that their military power could never rise again, but Woodrow Wilson and American representatives urged leniency and persuaded England to join them.

To make matters worse, we insisted that Germany should be a republic, which was a form of government about which they knew nothing and which was entirely unsuited to their conditions.

The German Republic was a failure, and the

conditions, which it brought about, made it possible for a man like Hitler to appear.

Under the freedom which France opposed but upon which we insisted, Germany has devoted its attention to rebuilding its great military power and now appears as a frightful menace to the world and to the United States, and England and France are now in imminent danger of being overcome and being forced to surrender.

Picture, if you will, Adolph Hitler and his forces in control of England and France and their great navies, and picture also the Italian navy aligned with them.

Picture the United States, with 80 per cent of the gold of the world and with a very large per cent of the material wealth, pledged under the Monroe Doctrine to protect all of the small countries in North America and South America, and yet doubtful of being able to protect its own shores.

We must be simple minded, indeed, if we believe that Hitler, drunk with power and with a great naval force, would refrain from seeing himself as a conquerer and dictator of the world.

This is no time for surmises and assumptions, because the military power of Germany has been demonstrated and, in a space of time far shorter than we believe, we may find the flames of war licking our shores.

We have resented the failure of France and England to pay their war debts to the United States, and "we hate war," but our own preservation is now menaced and we feel that we should go to the assistance of the Allies with every power which we have.

It is better to fight, side by side, with France and England and to assist them in stemming the military might of Hitler than to see them become vassals of German might and then have to fight alone.

We feel that, in such a crisis, we should send to the Allies all of the available equipment which we have, including planes and anti-aircraft guns, and should put our munitions plants upon a three-shift seven-day-week basis.

As a last resort, and only as a last resort, we should send soldiers, but it should be done rather than allow Germany to defeat the Allies.

America is not yet aroused and sits in comparatively smug complacency, believing and saying that things can not happen to us.

Our planes, our tanks and our anti-aircraft guns might enable the Allies to turn the tide and save civilization, and we feel that they should be on their way to Europe.

If the Allies defeat Germany we will, for many years to come, have little need of such weapons of war.

Should the Allies be defeated by Germany, our pitiful supply of such weapons could, at best,



be only the means of delaying our ultimate domination by Hitler.

We should awake to the vital interest we have in the ability of the Allies to stop the German drive.

We should not be willing to take the chance that Hitler, when he has defeated the Allies, will become a man of peace.

Those who love liberty should be willing to join in the effort to crush the force which would destroy liberty.

Those, who feel as we do, should write their Congressmen and Senators at once.

## Southern Power and Engineering Show

Plans for the Southern Power and Engineering Show, to be held in Armory Auditorium at Charlotte, October 6th to 10th, inclusive, are steadily taking shape and most of the space is now under contract.

A very large attendance of master mechanics and other mill men is assured, and arrangements are being made for an interesting series of lectures by outstanding engineers. These will be delivered in the exhibition building, one each day.

This Southern Power and Engineering Show is primarily for master mechanics and engineers, and we feel that they will appreciate the co-operation of those who, by taking space, have made the Show possible. They can show their appreciation by placing business with those who are co-operating.

## Southern Textile Association Meeting

The manager of Mayview Manor, at Blowing Rock, reports large advance reservations for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association on June 7th and 8th. From his figures it appears that advance reservations exceed those of any previous meeting.

Those who can not obtain reservations at Mayview Manor should write Green Park Hotel or Blowing Rock Hotel.

The National Parkway Drive which, when completed, will run from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky National Park in North Carolina, and be about 500 miles long, is now completed in the Blowing Rock section. It runs along the top of mountain ridges and the scenery is exceptionally fine.

Those going to Blowing Rock from western South Carolina should go to Asheville and thence to Spruce Pine. From Spruce Pine to Blowing Rock the Parkway Drive is completed with the exception of a bridge at Linville Falls, which requires a detour of a few hundred yards. The drive passes over Grandfather's Mountain.

Those going from eastern South Carolina and the southern portion of North Carolina should go to Marion, N. C., and then up the mountain and enter the Parkway Drive at, either Little Switzerland or Spruce Pine.

Those going from northern North Carolina can enter the Parkway Drive at Roaring Gap, N. C., and after reaching Deep Gap, go the remaining 12 miles to Blowing Rock over a North Carolina hard surface road.

Those coming from Virginia can enter the Parkway Drive at Bent Mountain, four miles from Rbanoke, and go all of the way to Deep Gap, N. C.

## M. G. Stone

News of the passing of M. G. Stone, of Spartanburg, S. C., was received with deep and sincere regret.

He came from New England 57 years ago, and by his character and conduct won the respect and love of the men of the textile industry of the South. He was an exceptionally fine man and an able manufacturer.

## Second Textile Golf Tournament

We wish to again call attention to the Second Textile Golf Tournament which will be held at the Carolina Golf Club in Charlotte, June 1st and 2nd, 1940.

The following is concise information:

Tournament fee, \$2.00.

Open to both mill men and salesmen. (No special invitation is required.)

Mill men and salesmen will be permitted to qualify together but will be divided into separate groups for match play.

Persons eligible to play in the textile manufacturers' division are those employed in any active capacity from president to mill operative, by cotton, rayon, silk or woolen mills or knitting mills. Also included in this group are dyeing and finishing plants which handle goods or yarns produced by the mills enumerated above.

Those eligible to play in the machinery and supply division are officials or salesmen of firms

(Continued on Page 33)

# Mill News

WORTH, N. C.—Ranlo Mfg. Co., Harden plant, has announced plans for the installation of a new 300-horsepower hydro-electric unit in the local mill.

MAGNOLIA, MISS.—J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill here has been installing new machinery the past few weeks. Plans are reported under way for replacing much of the older equipment.

OPELIKA, ALA.—Pepperell Mfg. Co. is adding 20,000 square feet of floor space to its weaving building. The additional space will be used for looms that will be moved from the second floor.

CLIFTON, S. C.—Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, is enlarging its power plant with a hydro-electric unit for mill No. 2, which will provide 165 kilowatts more generating capacity.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Appalachian Mills, of this place, are now replacing all of their dyehouse and bleachery equipment with stainless steel machines manufactured by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., of Orange, Mass.

TAYLORS, S. C.—Contract for two elevators for the Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., has been let by J. E. Sirrine & Co. to the Park Mfg. Co. Contract for sprinklers for the new addition has been let to C. M. Guest & Sons, Anderson, S. C. The new addition will be 106 x 314 feet, with two monitors.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Prospects for an additional industry here were greatly enhanced when it was learned that Dr. J. A. Smith and J. O. Burke have purchased the factory building formerly used by the Cayuga Linen and Cotton Mills.

The sale of the Cayuga Mill property was made for W. E. Penny, of Auburn, N. Y., president of the Cayuga Linen and Cotton Mills.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Plans and specifications by J. E. Sirrine & Co., consulting and designing engineers of Greenville, for a two-story extension to the uptown warehouse of Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster have been released. The building will be approximately 75 feet by 62 feet, with wood framing, brick walls, tongue and groove roof, steel sash and a 2,000-pound freight elevator. The first floor and rear half of the second story will be used for storage and the front half of the second story will be used for a general office. The extension will be built by the owners under the direct supervision of their engineer, E. L. Scruggs.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A \$40,000 improvement program has been launched in the village of Startex Mills, Spartan-

burg County. Mill and bleachery interiors are being repainted. Effective May 1st, the Startex Hotel has been taken over by the company. Walter S. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, is president.

SHELBY, N. C.—The Esther Mill Co., after completely renovating the homes, putting on new roofs and making many other improvements, has sold around 79 dwellings in the mill village to workers. Three local building and loan associations arranged a plan through which the workers might become home owners.

LAURENS, S. C.—Contract for the new sewerage system in a portion of the Watts Mill village at Laurens has been awarded by J. E. Sirrine & Co., consulting and designing engineers of Greenville, to Red & Abee, Asheville, N. C. The work includes laying approximately 3 1-3 miles of 8-inch terra cotta pipe and 3 1/4 miles of 6-inch terra cotta pipe and necessary manholes.

OPELIKA, ALA.—Plans for the expansion of the Pepperell Mfg. Co.'s plant, which now employs 1,000-odd workers here, have been announced by Amory Coolidge, vice-president.

The program will include construction of an addition to the weave shed to give 20,000 square feet of additional floor space. The work is scheduled to begin this spring.

ANNISTON, ALA.—The Anniston Mfg. Co. has work well advanced on the construction of a one-story addition to the weaving department. This building program and the new machinery represent an expenditure of around \$50,000.

The Daniel Construction Co., of Birmingham, Ala., has charge of the construction work and J. E. Sirrine & Co., industrial engineers and architects, of Greenville, S. C., prepared the plans for the addition.

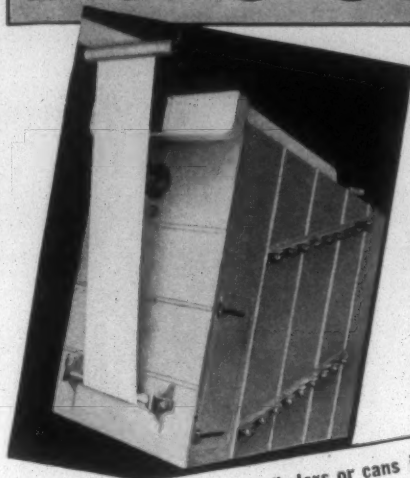
KINSTON, N. C.—Richard S. Rogers, trust officer of the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., of Wilmington, N. C., who acted as receiver of the Kinston Textile Mills, Inc., of Kinston, has just closed the mill receivership. After paying preferred creditors, there was a dividend of 3.49 per cent distributed among common creditors. Final report has been made to the Superior Court and has been duly audited and accepted.

This company about three years ago took over the properties and assets of the former Caswell Mills, Inc., which went through a long process of bankruptcy in Federal Court, with I. B. Tucker and B. H. Griffin as trustees.

Under the receivership, the yarn mills were closed, leaving the 300 employees idle. After public sale by Receiver Rogers, the property was acquired by the Glen Raven Cotton Mills, of Burlington, and is now being operated as Glen Raven Mills No. 2.



# PROCTOR



## ROLLER TYPE DRYER

- Replaces drying cylinders or cans in the drying of many types of piece goods.
- Has individually motor-driven rolls that adjust automatically to the speed the fabric is fed.
- Rapidity of drying means only short exposure of the fabric to the drying medium.
- There is a minimum of tension on the goods warp-wise and no tension at all on the filling.
- In addition, there is no narrowing or wrinkling of the fabric and important savings are realized.

**PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC., PHILA.**

### New York Sales Office of Southern Mill Can Handle Additional Account

Southern mill, selling their grey product direct from own New York Office and with their own sales organization, wants to sell for another responsible Southern mill making print cloths up to 68 x 72 or certain sheetings, drills, jeans, etc., for mechanical trade.

These lines would be non-competitive with present product going to similar trades.

Sales cashed and credit checked if wanted or direct sales only.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Address "SALES," care Textile Bulletin.

# More Level Dyeing

when you...

## DESIZE WITH EXSIZE!

To remove starch sizes *thoroughly*, quickly and economically, use Exsize! Cloth is thereby best conditioned for bleaching and level dyeing. The cost is nominal.

Our laboratory facilities and practical field men are available to help you with desizing problems.



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### PABST SALES COMPANY CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouses at New York, and Textile Warehouse Co.,  
Greenville, S. C.

### Southern Standard Mill Supply Co. Open For Business

The Southern Standard Mill Supply Co., branch of Standard Mill Supply Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., is open for business at 512-514 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C., with a branch office, display room and warehouse.

Specialists in rebuilding of all types of winding equipment such as Universal, Foster, and similar makes, the company will trade in all types of textile machinery and supplies.

A few of the items that they will sell and that they control exclusively are: Bleach-out textile mill crayons, Holbrook Rawhide pickers, Gay Bros. roller and clearer cloth, weavers' combs formerly manufactured by G. W. Lewin Co., etc.

A. Benson Davis is manager.

### Hamlet Burgess Elected Chairman Of Weaving Section Of S. C. Division Of Southern Textile Association

Hamlet Burgess, overseer of weaving at the Gayle plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., has been elected chairman of the Weaving and Slashing Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association. This Division held a very highly successful meeting on April 20th at the Drayton Mill Club House, Spartanburg, S. C., at which time Mr. Burgess was elected. G. G. Simmons, superintendent of the Drayton Mills, is general chairman of the Division.

### W. D. Dodenhoff Co. Moves Into New Building

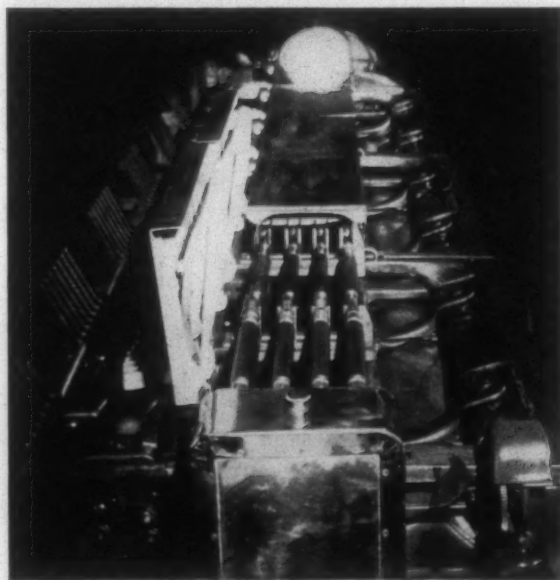
The W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Greenville, S. C., manufacturers of textile specialties, chiefly leather goods such as check straps, harness straps, spindle drives for silk and rayon twisting, etc., and Southern representatives of the Ton-Tex Corp., have recently moved into the new and modern building shown here, which contains approximate-



ly two to three times the space they were formerly occupying. The present address is 619 Rutherford Street.

Recent additions to the staff of the company are Leon P. Brandt, formerly assistant to Sydney Cone, of the Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.; and Wm. J. Lancaster, of Spartanburg, former owner of the Crescent Knitting Co. there.

Mr. W. D. Dodenhoff attributed the move to an increase in business that made it necessary to enlarge the manufacturing and warehousing space.



Meet Today's Needs With Our

## Four-Roller Drafting System

Installed on Your Present Frames

For Drafting Rayon and Acetate Staple Fibers

FOUR rollers have PROVED to be far superior to THREE rollers for drafting rayon and acetate fibers and our system soon pays for itself in better running work and increased production.

Let us quote the cost of revamping your present equipment.

# GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS

Gastonia, North Carolina



## Second Textile Golf Tournament

(Continued from Page 29)

who sell products to textile mills, knitting mills or finishing plants.

Qualifying rounds may be played on Saturday, May 25th, Thursday, May 30th, or Friday, May 31st.

Players will be divided into flights of eight.

Match play—

First round Saturday morning, June 1st.

Second round Saturday afternoon, June 1st.

Finals Sunday, June 2nd.

For each flight of eight, whether it be composed of textile manufacturers or machinery and supply representatives, there will be prizes for the winner and the runner-up. There will be no consolation flights.

There will be special prizes for low medal and for the smallest number of putts.

A feature of the tournament will be team play for a silver cup which was provided, at our request, by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. A mill team must be composed of four men employed by the same textile corporation or a local division of textile corporation. A mill must designate its team before play begins.

Last year the team cup was won by the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

## OBITUARY

### Mrs. T. M. Marchant

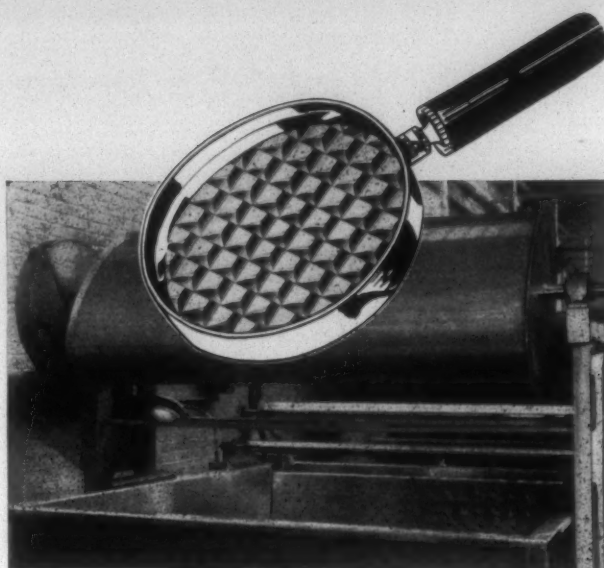
Greenville, S. C.—Mrs. Jessie Speed Marchant, widow of the late T. M. Marchant and one of South Carolina's most prominent matrons, died recently following a brief illness. Her death followed that of her husband by less than six months. He died suddenly last November 11th as he was returning to Greenville from a football game at Clemson College.

### M. G. Stone

Spartanburg, S. C.—M. G. Stone, 89, retired textile executive who for many years was one of Spartanburg's outstanding citizens, died recently at his home following an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Stone for many years was actively identified with the Southern textile industry during the period of its greatest growth and expansion.

Until his retirement from active life several years ago, he was general superintendent of the Pacolet Mfg. Co., at Pacolet, and at New Holland, Ga., of the Whitney Mfg. Co., of Spartanburg, and of the Gainesville, Ga., Mfg. Co.



*No More Slipping,  
Rub Marks or Wrapping of Reels*

## This NEW Stainless Steel MULTI-GRIP REEL

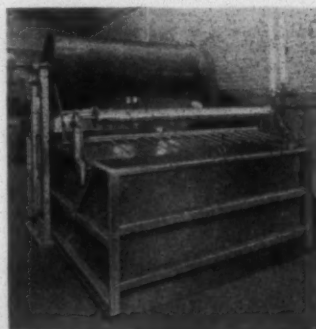
(Patent Pending)

is the Reason

Fleet Line Stainless Steel Silk and Rayon Dye Becks, or other makes of dye becks already installed, can now be equipped with our MULTI-GRIP reel which prevents the fabric from slipping and does not cut or damage it, as have some kinds of reels designed for more positive grip. It also eliminates the need of lapping or coverings, thus promoting quick color changes and materially increasing production.

This reel is of drum type construction and has a unique surface which grips the fabric at many minute points, thus distributing the lift over a large area and minimizing the strain at any one point.

The picture shows a successful installation.



### OF FINISHING EQUIPMENT

Continuous Cloth Washer • Stainless Fulling Mill • Dolly Washer • Metal Piece Dye Kettles • Rope Soaper • Silk Dye Beck • Bleach Tub • Cloth Carbonizing Range • All Metal Pusher Mill • Soaping Machine • Cloth Tenter Dryer • Soap Distributing System • Dry Fulling Mill • Rolls • Reels, etc.

## RIGGS & LOMBARD, INC.

FOOT OF SUFFOLK ST.

LOWELL, MASS.

AGENTS: Paul A. Merriam, 11 Berwick Lane, Edgewood, R. I.; Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harold C. Osler, 6312 Sherwood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering Milliken & Company

Incorporated

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New York

300 West Adams Street  
Chicago

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

### Joshua L. Baily & Company

40 Worth Street  
New York

### Wellington, Sears Co.

New Orleans

San Francisco

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—An improved demand for heavy sheetings, better inquiry for osnaburgs and scattered sales of ducks marked developments in gray goods markets recently. Business in sheeting has overshadowed the slight betterment in print cloths and carded broadcloths. Bag manufacturers were the chief buyers of both sheetings and print cloths. Converters continue to remain on the sidelines and announce that they intend to study the situation carefully before covering their initial requirements for the fall season. Industrial users were more interested but were obviously waiting for the situation overseas to clarify.

The probable reason for the increased interest on the part of the bag manufacturers is the fact that it is becoming more apparent daily that the supply of burlap in the world will be seriously affected by the war needs, and prices on burlap are steadily mounting. This will mean increased consumption of heavy cotton goods for bagging purposes.

The war developments are leading to a wide amount of conjecture as to the future of the types of cotton textiles that classify as military or semi-military commodities. Much of this conversation indicates a growing belief in some quarters that events are increasing the hazard of ultimate American involvement. Manufacturers of heavy weight cottons of many different kinds, as well as of fine yarn cloths that are used by aviation, are especially interested in this topic.

Neither from Washington nor from the Allied buying headquarters, however, were there reports of any hint as to the prospects for any early pick-up in the buying of such materials. The British buying office advised that there were "no open inquiries at all at this time."

As long as war continues to hold the spotlight of attention here and abroad, and the stock market reacts to war activity, there is likely to be uncertainty and cautious buying of all lines of cotton goods, with the possible exception of bagging goods.

Just what the long time effect of the war on the cotton goods business in this country will be is anybody's guess, and a guess is all that could be offered, because war developments to date conclusively prove that logic does not prevail in making predictions as to its outcome.

Wholesale bombing of England's industries might seriously affect their production of cloths of all kinds, and present war developments indicate that this may be the aim of the Germans.

### J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York



## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some cotton yarn now being sold at prices which are below replacement costs, according to most estimates, is apparently being sold by spinners who count on cotton values declining considerably in the future. As to this expectation, it is pointed out that probably for some weeks to come, cotton may continue to be a drag on yarn prices, but it is contended that this is likely to be temporary.

During the few remaining weeks of this session of Congress, observers assert, it is a foregone conclusion that the Administration will see to it that something substantial is done to help the cotton growers, as part of the general program of Federal aid for agriculture, which now is more essential than ever, for political reasons, this being Presidential election year. Regardless of the means adopted, it is explained, the effect intended will be to raise cotton prices.

Elsewhere it is added that, though American cotton obviously has not benefited as has wool, from war-time conditions, thus far, in some respects cotton is an important adjunct to war, and with the war spreading in Europe, the real significance of this commodity may soon assert itself. However, this depends somewhat on the way things shape up in Europe from an economic standpoint.

In any event, it is also added, some of the low priced yarn orders are now being accepted on such a basis that any price decline in cotton would fail to offset the direct financial loss to spinners, represented in these prices.

The explanation as to why some yarn mills sacrifice their differentials is that for the present they urgently require income and so are interested in total dollars obtainable, rather than the relationship between the selling price per pound and the cost of handling the business.

It is pointed out that while buyers appear to be getting the upper hand, actually it rests with the spinners whether future opportunities for profitable operation are to be jeopardized by hasty decisions involving acceptance of small orders without profit from week to week until the buying movement enlarges. Some observers believe there is too much selling pressure among spinners who still possess comfortable backlogs of orders.



THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE

SHUTTLES — HEDDLE FRAMES — HEDDLES  
HAND CARDS — STRIPPER CARDS

**WATSON-WILLIAMS**

MANUFACTURING CO.

MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

E. V. Wilson, 308 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.

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**AND**

**THOROUGH**

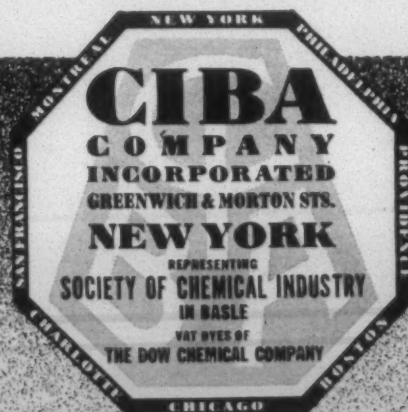
**TRIALS**

**IN OUR**

**LABORATORIES**

**ELIMINATE**

**UNCERTAINTY**



**DYES FOR MASTER DYERS.**

## Cannon Yarn Offices Moved To New York

Philadelphia, Pa.—Headquarters of Cannon Mills, Inc., the yarn department of this concern, which had been maintained here for many years, was moved to the main offices of Cannon Mills Co. at 70 Worth Street, New York City, on April 29th.

The firm has a branch office here for the sale of its yarns in the Real Estate Trust Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, with Hal Riegel covering the trade in this section for them. The towel department will also have a local office and display room in the same building.

The cotton yarn department is headed by Harold Aiken, who was named recently to this office and elected a vice-president of Cannon Mills, Inc., following the death of S. M. D. Clapper, who was in charge for many years. Mr. Aiken was formerly in charge of the up-State New York yarn office.

## Plants Use Less Cotton

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during March totaled 626,331 bales of lint and 87,875 of linters, compared with 622,659 of lint and 85,992 of linters during February this year, and 649,940 and 74,440 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31st was reported held as follows: In consuming establishments, 1,595,722 bales of lint and 448,757 of linters, compared with 1,701,510 and 442,021 on February 29th this year, and 1,414,541 and 353,309 on March 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 11,404,298 bales of lint and 132,344 of linters, compared with 12,157,074 and 144,784 on February 29th this year, and 13,477,548 and 110,276 on March 31st last year.

Exports of cotton during March totaled 433,842 bales of lint and 38,421 of linters, compared with 746,680 and 47,254 during February this year, and 330,070 and 16,331 during March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 22,555,036, compared with 22,803,796 during February this year, and 22,503,480 during March last year.

# Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

|  | Page        |   | Page        |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| <b>A</b>                                   |             | <b>L</b>                                |             |
| American Blower Co. ....                   | 42-A        | Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc. ....         | 42-D        |
| American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. ....    | 19          | Link-Belt Co. ....                      | 11          |
| American Moistening Co. ....               | —           | Loper, Ralph E. ....                    | —           |
| American Viscose Co. ....                  | 6           | <b>M</b>                                |             |
| Armstrong Cork Co. ....                    | 2           | Mayview Manor ....                      | 44          |
| Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. ....           | —           | Mecklenburg Hotel ....                  | 23          |
| Ashworth Bros. ....                        | —           | Marrow Machine Co., The ....            | 40          |
| Aufmordt, C. A. ....                       | 45          | Mill Devices Co. ....                   | —           |
| <b>B</b>                                   |             | Moreland Sizing Co. ....                | 43          |
| Baily, Joshua L. & Co. ....                | 34          | <b>N</b>                                |             |
| Bancroft Belting Co. ....                  | 47          | National Lead Co. ....                  | 27          |
| Barber-Colman Co. ....                     | 3           | National Oil Products Co. ....          | —           |
| Barkley Machine Works ....                 | 41          | National Ring Traveler Co. ....         | 42-C        |
| Becco Sales Co. ....                       | 9           | N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. ....        | —           |
| Borne, Scrymser Co. ....                   | 8           | Norlander Machine Co. ....              | —           |
| Brooklyn Perflex Corp. ....                | 37          | Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp. ....      | 42-B        |
| <b>C</b>                                   |             | <b>O</b>                                |             |
| Carolina Refractories Co. ....             | 42          | Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. ....         | 38          |
| Carter Traveler Co. ....                   | 42          | Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. ....            | 27          |
| Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. .... | 44          | <b>P</b>                                |             |
| Ciba Co., Inc. ....                        | 35          | Pabst Sales Co. ....                    | 31          |
| Clark Publishing Co. ....                  | —           | Parks-Cramer Co. ....                   | 51          |
| Clinton Co. ....                           | 25          | Parks & Woolson Machine Co. ....        | 42-D        |
| Corn Products Refining Co. ....            | —           | Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co. ....        | 42-B        |
| Cundiff, John O. ....                      | —           | Pease, J. N. & Co. ....                 | —           |
| Curran & Barry ....                        | 34          | Powers Regulator Co. ....               | —           |
| Cutler Co., Roger W. ....                  | —           | Proctor & Schwartz ....                 | 31          |
| <b>D</b>                                   |             | Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co. .... | Back Cover  |
| Dary Ring Traveler Co. ....                | 44          | <b>R</b>                                |             |
| Daugherty Sheet Metal Co. ....             | 37          | Rice Dobby Chain Co. ....               | 45          |
| Dearing, Milliken & Co., Inc. ....         | 34          | Riggs & Lombard, Inc. ....              | 33          |
| Detergent Products Co. ....                | —           | Rohm & Haas Co. ....                    | 25          |
| Diehl Mfg. Co. ....                        | 41          | Roy, B. S. & Son Co. ....               | 23          |
| Dillard Paper Co. ....                     | —           | <b>S</b>                                |             |
| Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. ....          | 41          | Saco-Lowell Shops ....                  | 21          |
| Draper Corporation ....                    | 17          | Seydel-Woolley & Co. ....               | —           |
| Dronsfeld Bros. ....                       | 47          | Sirrine & Co., J. E. ....               | —           |
| Dunkle & Co., Paul A. ....                 | 42-C        | Socony Vacuum Oil Co. ....              | —           |
| Dunning & Boschert Press Co. ....          | 43          | Solvay Sales Corp. ....                 | —           |
| DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. ....        | —           | Sonoco Products ....                    | —           |
| Fine Chemicals Dept. ....                  | —           | Southern Electric Service Co. ....      | —           |
| R. & H. Dept. ....                         | —           | Southern Ry. ....                       | —           |
| Dyestuff Division ....                     | —           | Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. ....       | 42          |
| <b>E</b>                                   |             | Staley Sales Corp. ....                 | —           |
| Eaton, Paul B. ....                        | 37          | Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. ....              | —           |
| Engineering Sales Co. ....                 | 40          | Stein, Hall & Co. ....                  | 4           |
| <b>F</b>                                   |             | Sterling Ring Traveler Co. ....         | 38          |
| Foster Machine Co. ....                    | —           | Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. ....         | 34          |
| Benjamin Franklin Hotel ....               | —           | <b>T</b>                                |             |
| <b>G</b>                                   |             | Terrell Machine Co. ....                | 25 and 42-B |
| Garland Mfg. Co. ....                      | 40          | Texas Co., The ....                     | —           |
| General Coal Co. ....                      | —           | Textile-Finishing Machinery Co. ....    | —           |
| General Dyestuff Corp. ....                | 7           | <b>U</b>                                |             |
| General Electric Co. ....                  | —           | U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. ....         | —           |
| Gill Leather Co. ....                      | —           | U. S. Ring Traveler Co. ....            | 23          |
| Gossett Machine Co. ....                   | 32          | Universal Winding Co. ....              | —           |
| Green Park Hotel ....                      | 27          | <b>V</b>                                |             |
| Greenville Belting Co. ....                | 37          | Vanderbilt Hotel ....                   | 51          |
| Grinnell Co. ....                          | —           | Veeder-Root, Inc. ....                  | —           |
| Gulf Refining Co. ....                     | —           | Victor Ring Traveler Co. ....           | 31          |
| <b>H</b>                                   |             | Viscose Co. ....                        | —           |
| H & B American Machine Co. ....            | —           | Vogel, Joseph A. Co. ....               | 33          |
| Hart Products Corp. ....                   | —           | <b>W</b>                                |             |
| Houghton, E. F. & Co. ....                 | —           | Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. ....           | 35          |
| Houghton Wool Co. ....                     | 25          | Wellington, Sears Co. ....              | 34          |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. ....                 | 5           | Whitin Machine Works ....               | 12          |
| <b>J</b>                                   |             | Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. ....     | 51          |
| Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. ....          | Front Cover | Windle & Co., J. H. ....                | —           |
| Johnson Chemical Co. ....                  | —           | Wolf, Jacques & Co. ....                | 10          |
| <b>K</b>                                   |             |   |             |
| Keever Starch Co. ....                     | 39          |   |             |
| Kempton Parts & Spring Co. ....            | 40          |   |             |



# Classified Department

## Specialists

We make and sell only the best in Leather Belting, Mill Strapping and Loop Pickers. Agents for the famous Dayton Pickers and Specialties.

**GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY**

Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)



### AIR COMPRESSORS

6x5", 64 CFM, 100 lb. press.  
7x5", 88 CFM, 50 lb. press.  
8x8", 136 CFM, 100 lb. press.  
9x8", 173 CFM, 100 lb. press.  
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All Ingersoll-Rand, Class ER-1, Belt or Motor Drive and Rebuilt.

**CHANDLER MACHINERY CO.**  
119 Houston St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

### FOR SALE

5 two card sets of Woolen Cards, 60" x 48", Bramwell feed, Barker condensers and ring doffers. Can be seen in operation on mill floor. Offered subject to prior sale.

Address "60-48,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

### \$100.00 REWARD

Will be paid for the arrest and return to Calhoun, Ga., of Clyde Millsaps and Mrs. Gay Hasty, i.e., Gay Reynolds. Millsaps is a doffer in the spinning room and Gay Hasty is a spinner. Wire or notify

H. F. Jones, President,  
Echota Cotton Mills,  
Calhoun, Ga.

### PERFEX FIBRE BROOMS

Sweepers using Perfex Fibre Brooms are those who FIRST used them LONG ENOUGH to become acquainted with their easy sweep. Try 1 or 100 from

**BATSON**

Box 841 Greenville, S. C.

### SHEET METAL—ROOFING

Skylights, Guttering and Conductors  
Conveyor Pipe and Separators  
Approved Barrett Built-Up Roofers  
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LARGE prize-winning Chrysanthemums. White, yellow, pink, valender, variegated, cream, flesh, red, tan, 25 plants, \$1.35; 60, \$2.75; Button and Korean type, 20, \$1.00; Red and lavender Verbena, 45c doz., and mixed petunias, 25c doz. Address Silver Floral Garden, Cuthbert, Ga.

Catalog 35X gives data on dimensions, load rating, types and sizes of Fafnir bearings, covering the complete line of Fafnir radial, thrust, precision, self-aligning and sealed bearings and housed transmission units. More than 55 distinct types, embracing over 100 series, are catalogued in the 130-odd pages of tables, diagrams and illustrations. Copies are available from the manufacturer.

## N. C. State Graduate Makes Unusual Type of Rug

Franklinton, N. C.—Ralph L. Parker, of Franklinton, owns and operates a plant in Franklinton that supplies the country with mats and rugs of a type that are not made elsewhere in the States. Mr. Parker, who was graduated from State College in 1937 with a major in textile engineering, soon after his graduation received from a friend a gift of an expensive bath rug that was manufactured in France. The friend asked if this rug could not be made in the United States. Mr. Parker and his father, Samuel P. Parker, soon thereafter invented a loom to weave this rug, and since then has been manufacturing this rug.

The present war having cut off the only other supply from France, the plant at Franklinton is now the only source from which these rugs come.

## Expect Some Increase In Exports of Rayon

Some increase in export demand for American rayon yarn is expected because of the invasion of the Netherlands. During the first quarter of the current year the Netherlands supplied 33,880 pounds of rayon to Cuban mills and it is believed that mills using Dutch rayon will seek to fill their requirements in this market.

The uncertain situation in Southern Europe also is causing some Latin American manufacturers to make inquiries for yarn to either replace or supplement Italian rayon. Mexican mill men in particular are said to be dissatisfied with the results of the barter arrangement with Italy, asserting that neither quantity nor quality is what they had expected. While Mexican mills are reported to be planning to take larger quantities of Japanese rayon, it is stated that a number are showing a preference for American yarns, but are experiencing difficulty in locating the desired deniers.

WANTED—Overseer of Weaving for Plain and Novelty goods—Flax and Rayon blends. 400 looms, a few of which are Dobbies. An opportunity for an experienced man. Address "400," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Experienced rayon throwing foreman, experienced in the manufacture of combination Rayon yarns in all departments. Give full information. Address "R," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—By Rayon weaving plant, experienced overseer, specialized in weaving dress fabrics on C. & K. shuttle changing automatic looms. Excellent opportunity for right party. Write full details about experience, reference. Address "L," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED — Overseer, thoroughly experienced and capable on long draft and super draft in carding and spinning. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address "E. R. G.," care Textile Bulletin.

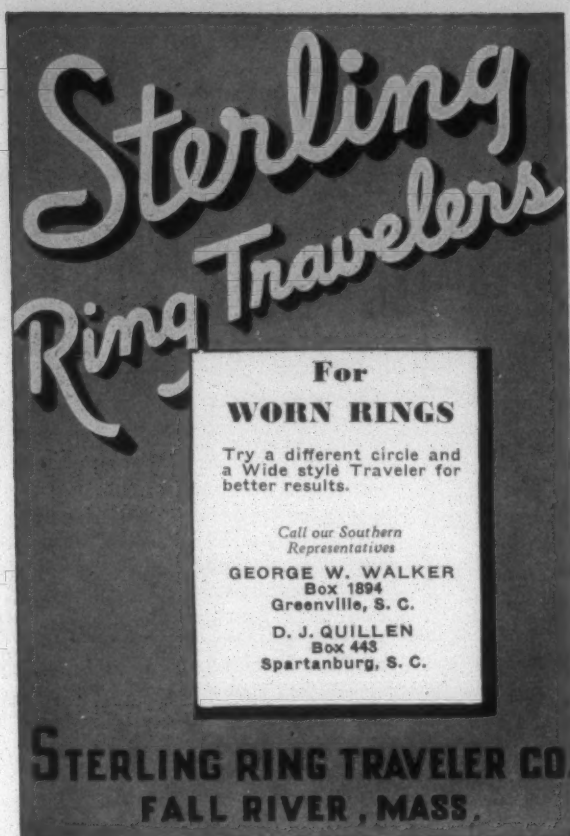
TWELVE LARGE DAHLIAS, labeled, \$3.00; Unlabeled, \$1.00; \$10.00 per 1,000. Glads, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 100. Per 1,000, \$5.00 to \$15.00. Box 485, Lincolnton, N. C.

WELL DRILLING CONTRACTOR—28 years in business. Let me help you solve your water problems. For prices on drilling write R. E. Faw, Hickory, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—As second hand or weave overseer. Eight years experience on colored work, novelties and spun rayon. Age. Now employed. Address "K.C.," care Textile Bulletin.

## Fafnir Issues New Condensed Catalog

A new catalog, listed as No. 35X, has just been issued by The Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn. A smaller, condensed edition of Fafnir's large catalog, it is a handy, 6¼ x 8½ inch size, and includes detailed information that will prove invaluable to any bearing user.



**Sterling  
Ring Travelers**

**For  
WORN RINGS**

Try a different circle and  
a Wide style Traveler for  
better results.

Call our Southern  
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**GEORGE W. WALKER**  
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**D. J. QUILLEN**  
Box 443  
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**STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.**  
**FALL RIVER, MASS.**



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PERFORMANCE**

**COORDINATE THE  
SALES APPEAL**

**IN Your PACKAGING**

Old Dominion maintains an art department and a creative staff for developing both individual and coordinated package designs. This service is yours without obligation.

Each unit, in lines of products in which the package sales appeals have been coordinated, works consistently to increase brand recognition of all the products in the line.

Through coordinated packaging, the effect of advertising is carried over from advertised to non-advertised items.

**Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.**

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Martinsville, Va.  
Winston Salem, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.  
Burlington, N. C.

Kinston, N. C.  
Asheboro, N. C.

## Weaving and Slashing Discussed at S. C. Meeting

(Continued from Page 20)

work, and unless the goods are well wrapped and tightly strapped the finisher has trouble taking care of his storage. You would be surprised at the condition of some bales after they have been handled by trucks or freight, and remember that poorly wrapped and loosely strapped bales easily break open, leaving the cloth subject to possible damage. In bad weather the goods may become wet, resulting in mildew, or soot and oil may get on the goods either in transit or during handling at the finisher's warehouse. Any dirt or oil which gets on the goods at that time will result in an unfavorable reception of your goods, for these places do not have the benefit of remover treatment which can be given in your cloth room. It is very seldom that anything really serious happens to the grey bales, but get your plant off on the right foot by being sure that your bales are properly wrapped and compactly packed. In other words, give the buyer or finisher an attractive package and you will find him coming back for more.

A good many mills use bells on the selvage to denote defects and some still use threads dyed with fast colors. If the man who opens a bale which has bells dyed with fast colors and does not see them and remove them, serious damage can result because these fast colors will bleed when the goods are subjected to pressure caustic boiling, and any other goods being handled at the same time will be damaged. It would be much better to use white threads, for white is always a sign of safety and cannot possibly result in any trouble. Threads dyed with fugitive colors are all right, but the finisher has no way of knowing the color is fugitive and goes to the extra expense of inspecting your bales to remove the bells. In this connection, I want to point out that you should also be sure that the color in your crayons used for marking and in the ink used in the stamps to denote shift changes should also be made with fugitive colors because of the possibility of bleeding in caustic boiling. I might add that even fugitive crayons and stamps have given trouble, and particularly last season when so many hopsackings and osnaburgs were finished in the natural grey color. These goods were simply desized in lukewarm water and cold-water washed, and there is nothing in such treatment to remove this color. The result was that fugitive color bled into other parts of the goods and some mills were forced to pay substantial claims because of this damage. Another important item to be carefully considered is the selection of size used in slashing. The most soluble obtainable size should be used because in practically every type of converting the size must be removed, and even a partially insoluble size can result in trouble. If the size is insoluble it resists the penetrating action of the bleaching chemicals and consequently leaves a slightly yellow stain in white goods. If the goods are finished in white this would be a discolored splotch, and if the goods are dyed the insoluble size would resist the penetration of the dyestuff, leaving a light dye splotch, both of which conditions would result in the piece being classified as seconds. A few years ago a mill took a contract for government duck to be applied against specifications which called for the goods to be size



free. The mill used a sizing compound sold under a trade name, and they did not know the actual ingredients. It seems that the size manufacturer used a certain amount of flake caustic so that the mix would boil thin, but unfortunately this caustic converted the starches into an insoluble paste. Consequently, the mill size could not be entirely removed and when the goods were delivered to the Quartermaster Corp a large yardage was rejected due to this condition. It is always safe to buy a size compound sold under a known name, such as thin boiling corn starch, etc., and not one sold under a trade name whose ingredients are unknown and which could possibly be harmful.

In weaving, there are a great many problems, and I will not presume to come before you and try to discuss your business, because all of you men have probably forgotten more about weaving than I will ever know. However, I would like to touch on a few of the problems which probably are not considered troubles in the mill because they do not develop or are not particularly noticeable until subsequent finishing operations.

First, tight selvages are a very serious problem because they are just plain suicide when they go into the bleaching and finishing operations. Most all cotton fabrics are handled through tension machinery, and if the selvages are tight, it means that they must bear the entire stress and strain running through tension machines. The selvages simply will not stand this tension alone, and the result is that it snaps as it passes through practically every machine in the bleachery. Ofttimes a finisher is lucky if he can carry the cloth out in a bushel basket, because there is little left other than remnants and rags. For some reason, tight selvages are most common on oxfords and occasionally on 80/80 print cloth, but they can be easily detected in the grey goods by holding a few yards up so that the selvage is held taut, and if the body of the fabric sags you know you have tight selvages. A better way would be to dip a half yard of cloth in water, and you will

immediately see the tight selvage become taut. Although this condition is most common in oxfords, it would be good insurance for any weaver to inspect every new pattern as it first starts over his looms.

Weaving defects, if too numerous, always result in a classification of second quality, and there is no question but that certain minor defects are generally passed in goods which are subsequently classified as firsts. Minor defects are not always serious, for as an example a shirt manufacturer would not classify a garment as a second unless the minor defects fell on the shirt front and collar. A similar situation is true of sheeting manufacturers, because unless a defect falls on the front fold of a sheet where it is easily seen by the consumer, it would not result in a classification of seconds. A shirt manufacturer generally expects from 2 to 2½% seconds in garments from a first quality delivery, and a sheet manufacturer generally expects approximately 6% sheet seconds from a delivery of first quality goods, so you can see that a reasonable manufacturer expects a certain amount of defects to develop and realizes that it is still impossible to make an absolutely perfect piece of goods. However, there is one type of defect which should always be handled in the cloth room, and that is the hanging thread. These should always be cut off, for if they are a part of a minor defect and fall on the sleeve of a shirt it would result in the garment being classed as a second, whereas it would be passed as a first if it were not for the hanging thread. The reason for this is that a hanging thread is an unsightly proposition and is immediately noticed by the consumer. Now the garment manufacturer can cut off these threads, but if he finds it necessary to have a girl especially looking for this type of trouble he will either go elsewhere for his goods next time or will make a kick and ask for reimbursement to cover the cost of this extra operation.

Another weaving defect which gives trouble is caused by bad reeding. It may be due to a thin reed or to a

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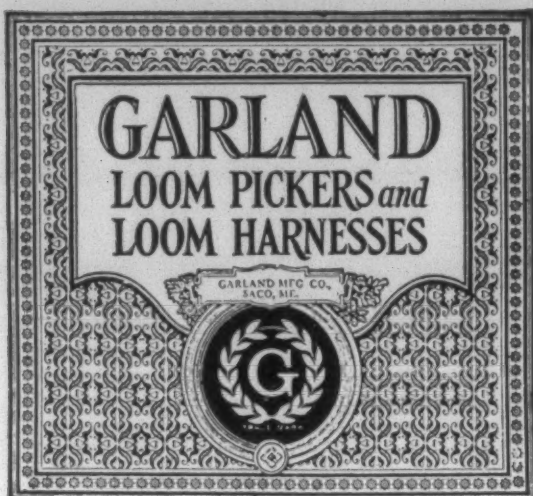
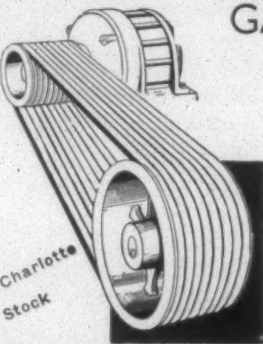
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misdraw, but the result is a streak if the goods are piece dyed. Bad reeding, if not too extreme, is not particularly noticeable on a printed fabric, and a few will even get by in white, but when the goods are piece dyed every bent reed or misdraw causes a thick and thin place, and these will show up as streaks. Some colors are worse than others, for a tan is a very complimentary color minimizing any streaky appearance. Likewise, black is the answer to a weaver's or dyer's prayer because it covers a multitude of sins, but just let goods with bad weaving go into any other color, especially blues, greys or dusty greens, and the jig is up, for fellows, the streaks simply stand out like a sore thumb. This is an instance where knowledge from subsequent handling would be tremendously helpful to a mill man because he could put all goods with bad reeding into shipments which he knows are to be printed and save the better goods for piece dyeing.

Width is another important feature, and this is particularly true today when so many fabrics are Sanforized. A Sanforized license is restricted to finish goods which have a tolerance of 1% shrinkage in the filling, and this filling shrinkage is actually width. In view of these conditions, the finished width or filling shrinkage is actually a characteristic of the fabric, just as count and weight, and the finisher has no control over any of these. If you have one loom turning out narrow goods it is going to result in serious trouble because it will mean that the garment manufacturer will receive goods narrower than specified on his contract. This is important to him because in cutting garments he has standard patterns which must be used, and if some of the goods are narrow the pattern must be corrected to the narrowest piece, and this means additional loss in trimming as well as additional waste due to the narrower pattern. Believe you me, the cutters do not like it when they are forced to change their patterns and will immediately complain because of the extra expense due to waste. In days gone by the finisher necessarily absorbed all complaints regarding finished width, but due to the Sanforizing requirements it now becomes an equal responsibility to the mill men. For instance, goods woven 37" which will Sanforize at 35¼" would be acceptable to a shirt manufacturer, but if some of your goods came off the looms at 36½" it would mean that the finished width would also be contracted ½", and 34¾" goods would not be wanted by any manufacturer because they cut on a spread which requires goods to be finished full 35".

The next and last subject which will be discussed is spot washing, or the use of oil remover. This whole talk could have been confined to this one subject and there would still be insufficient time to do justice to the topic. This one phase of mill work is most important because if improperly carried out it can result in as great a loss as any other one trouble. I might point out that treating oil which accidentally gets on goods during manufacture with oil remover is not particularly dangerous if the goods are to be converted into white or are to be printed, but when the goods are to be piece dyed the greatest care must be used.

Goods which are to be bale dyed should be entirely free of oil remover. A few oily slubs or oily spots are not nearly as bad as one spot treated with oil remover, because the oil remover is actually a lubricant and since



there is no preliminary treatment in bale dyeing to remove the oil, it actually acts as a penetrant, making the cloth take up more dyestuff at that point than in the balance of the fabric. This results in a dark dye splotch and the piece must be classified as a second. Consequently, on goods to be bale dyed, it is always best to leave small minor oil alone, and if you have some places which simply must be washed, it is best to use plain neutral soap. Soap does not act as a lubricant for the dyestuff and should not leave a heavy dye splotch.

If the goods are to be bleached and dyed the first care is to be sure that the remover is entirely free from iron. If the remover has iron the pressure caustic boil will remove the oil remover and leave a faint iron stain. This iron stain is a discoloration which would show up in white goods, and if the cloth is dyed the iron resists the dyestuff and results in a light dye splotch. Most oil removers are free of iron when delivered by the manufacturer, but there is a tendency on the part of many of them to pick up iron if left in an open metal container for any length of time. Consequently, if your oil remover is received in a metal drum you should move it to wooden barrels as soon as the drum is opened to avoid any possibility of the remover picking up a certain amount of iron content.

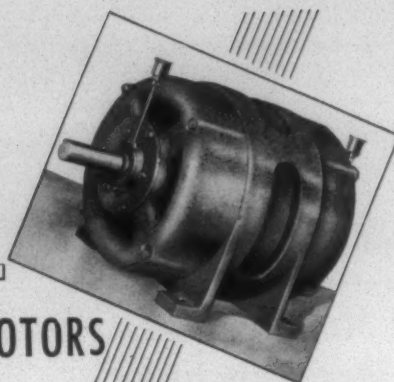
The application of oil remover is really the secret of eliminating any possible trouble. If the remover is simply poured on the unfortunate oil spot it is doubtful if it can be removed in bleaching, and so the oil remover must be rubbed in. The rubbing is the dangerous action, for unless care is used the yarns will be frayed and this will cause what finishers call a chafe spot in dyeing. In plain language, a chafe spot is a place where the surface of the yarns has been bruised or broken to such an extent that they are softer and more absorbent than the balance of the fabric. This means that a heavy dye spot will result, because the dyestuff will penetrate better into the soft broken down yarns. The difference between a chafe spot and a real dye spot which is caused by improper dissolving of dyestuff or careless dropping of dyestuff on cloth, is that a real dyestuff show up on both sides of the fabric whereas the chafe spot shows up on only one side, and that side being the one which has been rubbed. The other side of the cloth immediately under the rubbed place will dye perfectly even. To avoid this you can rub in the oil remover with the bottom of an ordinary teaspoon. The girls, when using a teaspoon, can exert a fair amount of pressure because the bottom of the spoon is absolutely smooth and will not bruise the yarns. However, these girls should be carefully instructed and watched because they may hit a tough spot or they may want to speed up their work, and to do this would use the thin edge of the spoon in order to get the oil remover into the goods quickest. This would be fatal because the thin edge of the spoon will scratch the surface of the fibers, and as surely as they do this there is going to be a chafe spot.

In conclusion, I want to say that it may appear from this talk that we finishers are always trying to put all the blame on you fellows for any trouble which might develop, but if I have given this impression please charge it off to my inability as a speaker, because we finishers have plenty of troubles of our own and this morning I have simply tried to bring out some of the pitfalls which might cause trouble for both of us even though they do not

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appear serious on the surface. Now, if any of you have any questions I will be glad to attempt to answer, but if any are asked I want to warn you beforehand that my knowledge is limited and I may be unable to answer. In any event, I want to thank you for the opportunity of being with this splendid gathering this morning.

*(Continued in Next Issue)*

## Eastern Carolina Division, S. T. A., Meets At N. C. State Textile School

*(Continued from Page 16)*

dye. All the colors we dye, raw stock, are sulphur colors, with possibly a very few developed colors in reds.

*J. E. McGee:* I think that has a lot to do with it. We are running sulphurs, used to have a lot of colors developed, and I think we have found how to dye it, wash it, and have longer life in it. Gurley and Lyles have direct colors. Sometimes I think it is a kind of a notion. They are always fussing with me about these things, talking about chemicals, but nothing in the world goes into the direct dyes except a little salt, ordinary table salt. Sometimes, possibly on a damp day that cotton does get a little bit heavier and damp. They claim different colors run different, but they are all made from the dye, and no chemical difference is in the structure of the dyes, all direct dyeing. Another thing we were doing is washing off with an oil. I had the dyer to stop that, and I had kick backs. I didn't let anybody know it. I think the oil adds something you have taken away in the oil and waxes. However, I told him to start back in using the oil, and it cuts a little shedding, that is, in the last rinse. I am like Mr. Parks, if you stay with it, you have no trouble.

*W. H. Miley:* Have you ever come across cotton, particularly with sulphur, where the fibres were tender in dyeing?

*J. E. McGee:* I used to do that. I think the biggest trouble was we used to wash the sulphur off and didn't treat it with salt. Today we treat the last batch with salt. That seems to make it better. Another thing about sulphur, the sulphur will destroy the fibres if it is not washed out properly. Even in printing, if you don't wash it all out, it gets packed up and becomes deteriorated. Naturally, if you don't wash it right, the material takes up moisture and forms sulphurous acid, which is one of the most dangerous acids for cotton.

*P. B. Parks, Jr.:* I think we might admit to start with, Mr. McGee has been around. Mr. McGee, did you ever have your dyer to tell you that they had some dyes you couldn't wash out, couldn't get all the chemical out?

*J. E. McGee:* I don't believe I have run into that experience.

*P. B. Parks, Jr.:* I have heard of that instance, and some think the chemical is not soluble in water. For some reason or other it wants to stick to the cotton and doesn't want to come out. It can be not removed but neutralized by the introduction of another chemical, and the reaction of the two make it about zero, so you stop chemical reaction.

*J. E. McGee:* Some of that comes about by the water



you hse. If you have a zeolite process, you have softened the water; if you take ordinary water and dye with it, you throw out a lot of salt that gets on the cotton. Soft water should be used in dyeing.

*G. M. Gurley:* I want to ask something. I have been running a tan for the last couple of months. Some of the tan runs on the heavy side. I changed draft 2 teeth and got along O. K., but why do some colors run heavier than others?

*W. M. Miley:* Who can answer that?

*J. E. McGee:* It doesn't seem reasonable. I happen to know it is one and a half per cent, and I know some of the dye runs two and three per cent.

*W. H. Miley:* Can anyone answer that?

*A. B. Lyles:* Not only tan, I have a lot of colors, if I use 30 draft on one, I have to use 32 on another.

*W. H. Miley:* Is your roving size the same?

*A. B. Lyles:* Practically the same, and once in a while the dyed stuff causes a difference in the draft.

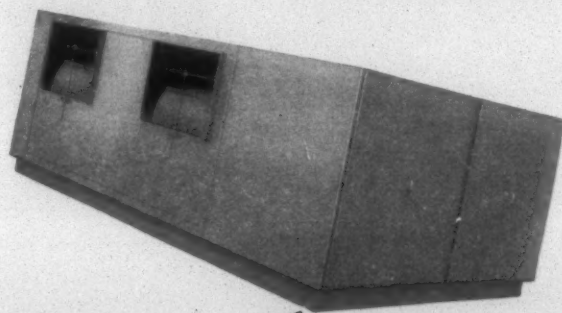
*W. H. Miley:* I am sure I don't know.

*J. V. McCombs,* Agent, Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.: Mr. Chairman, I was in one plant where we had as high as 186 raw stock colors run continuously a week. We know the gentleman is talking about certain colors running heavy is correct, and I have never found a reason for it, except the fact, how to get out is to run the colored laps lighter. We know 17 per cent indigo cotton is going to run heavier than the white,

and that is a fact and that happens, and we haven't ever found a remedy for that. As far as the colored cotton running worse than the other, I don't think it does if the cotton is prepared right; in the last-boil out, if it is boiled and washed right; if it comes out and falls on the floor and you picked it up and squeeze it and hear it squeak across the house, there are no spinning qualities there. The cotton is dried out or too much salt in it or too little, but there are chemicals we can put back in the last oil that can treat the cotton and put it back in shape. I was in a mill in Georgia doing 17 per cent dyeing on indigo, and the scum formation was awful. We were able to go back and dye that cotton in a thousand pound batch and operate the slashers from 6 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when you went through it you couldn't get a scum thicker than tissue paper. Of course, all bad cotton goes into the dyed stock. If there is bad cotton in the lot, that is where it goes. That accounts for a good deal of the breaking strength in colored work. It can be made run, if it is washed out. You can't wash out one-half and get away with it. You can't take a 17 per cent and wash it one time and get away with it. It must be washed out, and must be clean. If it is prepared right, it will run right; but the trouble is not all in the dye plant. The fellows in the dye plant sometimes haven't preparation behind. Of course, we know all the dirty and inferior cotton and staplings in there, if it isn't taken out, if the mill has 100 per cent opening and cleaning equipment to clean the cotton, that mill is going to get better results than if a mill has one old-time vertical, and leaves all the hulls and everything in there, that cotton is going



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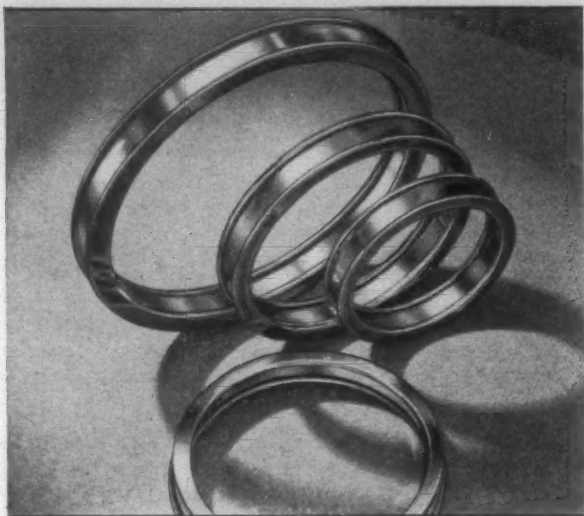
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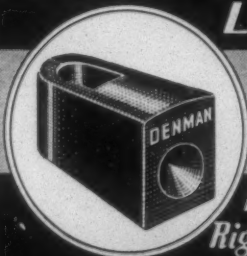


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to run bad. I think Mr. Parks comes out of a mill that knows what preparation is.

*W. H. Miley:* Now, there is one more question on that subject I want to ask. Someone is having trouble, so I want to ask someone who is not having trouble, suppose all of a sudden they'd find their color work running bad, that the ends were coming down and having lap ups and examined the yarn and found it wasn't even; what would they do? How about you, Mr. McGee?

*J. E. McGee:* I'd have to kind of be around and see how things were going, and see, there might be something in the opening. We have an opening, we put 80 bales in and run it through the cleaners; it could be a lot of things, such as where he gets his water from. I am a great believer in soft water.

*P. B. Parks, Jr.:* If it was me, I'd cuss out the dyer to start with, just on general principles, but I'd ask him if he had made any changes recently, if it had been running good and started going bad, I'd want to know. Of course, he'd say "No." But if he had, I'd know just as soon as I got gone he'd change it back. But I wouldn't stop there. I'd go to the opening room and find out if the carder had made changes, and I'd find out if he had cut off the oil or if he had put more oil in them, because I feel like we have to re-oil cotton that has been dyed. If that oil is left out of there, it will begin to squeak as somebody said. It wouldn't run so good. On the other hand, you might put in too much and get it gummy, and then, I think one other thing I'd look at, too, I'd see how well the cotton was being dried, whether over or under dried. If it is too dry, you might have it gaining weight later on from picking up moisture. If it is too wet, you might have it in the card room losing weight and running light. How dry is dry is still another thing. How to measure it is kind of a problem. I have got a very fancy system that I recommend to everybody. Go out and put it in your hand and squeeze it, and if it runs good, the next time go back and feel it and if it feels that way again, say it was something else.

*E. F. Burns,* Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.: I'd like to know how long do they run the cotton off dyed, bale it and run it in the warehouse or run it direct? I do a little raw stock dyeing on waste, don't run straight out cotton. We usually run it in the bin, and have to lay it over about a week before putting it in the lappers. I find it runs better when we do that than to run it direct from the dyer. I'd like to ask some of the gentlemen how they do that?

*W. H. Miley:* I think that is a new idea.

*J. E. McGee:* We have some been dyed about two years; and we take it out—well, I'll say about six hours after dyeing we do run some.

*W. H. Miley:* Do you find a difference?

*J. E. McGee:* Oh, yes, he is absolutely right. If you let it age, it runs better. We don't have a moisture control on the dyer. If you have it, you can bring it out.

(Continued in Next Issue)



### U. S. Testing Develops Gas Fading Tester

After several years of research and development work, the United States Testing Co. has devised a combustion chamber for testing acetate rayon fabrics for their resistance to atmospheric fading.

There are many types of apparatus in use today for conducting these tests. The majority, if not all, employ the use of the combustion flames of an illuminating gas burner. It is fumes of this nature which produce this troublesome fading. Such fumes are present in the atmosphere, being produced not only from the combustion of illuminating gas but from heating plants and chimney flues.

The United States Testing Co.'s new gas fading chamber is so designed as to control the flow of the combusted gases, the exhaustion of the fumes and the temperature. By means of a series of baffles and drafts a uniform concentration of the gas acid fumes that cause this color change is insured.

### Pacific Mills Starts Program of Fabric Information On Labels

In a frank attempt to fit in with the growing demand for specific information about fabrics by the consuming public Pacific Mills recently made known it presently will adopt a "Factag" identification label which may be utilized in connection with the sale of garments made of its materials. The "Factag" is conceived, the company pointed out to smoothen out the distribution of fabrics and garments at the final stage when the garments are being subjected to a decision by those who are in the mood to wear them.

The company feels, in a sense, that it is going further than is actually necessary in the light of modern commercial ethics to tell what a fabric "will do and will not do," and that out of the adoption of the tag may come a whole new scheme of merchandising. The "Factag" will appear shortly on cottons, and possibly later on other materials sponsored by the company.

Specifically the Pacific Mills "Factag" is planning to do the following for retail stores:

1. Answer the questions which customers are asking about fabrics in garments they buy.
2. Supply facts helpful to salespeople, and incidentally be quite an aid in sales training.
3. Act as a silent spokesman when the sales force is rushed.
4. Improve customer relations by imbuing store customers with confidence in the performance to be expected.
5. Supplies something novel as a means to interesting customers in what they are buying and provides evidence of retail willingness to supply consumer facts about what store is presenting.

In the case of cottons for women's wear, data will be supplied on color fastness, to washing and to light, fiber content, washing and handling instructions, shrinkage data, special finishes and the like.

The method of conveying color fastness information by the "Factag" is regarded by the company as a distinct innovation. The color ratings are based on standard tests

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers



Reg. U. S. P. O.

Hicks, American, Wilson  
U. S. Standard

Manufactured only by the

## NATIONAL Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

131 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent

Headquarters  
for

JAPAN  
WAX

LOCUST  
BEAN GUM  
(CAROB FLOUR)

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New England Representative  
G. H. Bunton, Cambridge, Mass.

Philadelphia Representative  
R. Peltz & Co., 36 Kenilworth St.

St. Louis Representative  
Harry A. Baumstark & Co.

## NEWS FOR NYLON LICENSEES

### 4 New Tested Products for Processing Nylon Hosiery

#### 1. For Knitting . . . . Laurel Nynit C

an excellent conditioner and lubricant for use in troughs on full-fashioned machines—produces better knitting, even stitches, prevents sticking in preboarding.

#### 2. For Scouring . . . . Laurel Supergel TB

a thorough scour—removes size, grease and dirt, leaves hosiery clean, ready for dyeing.

#### 3. For Dyeing . . . . Laurezol #6

an active dispersing agent—increases penetration, aids production of level shades.

#### 4. For Finishing . . . . Laurel Peramel

superior, lasting finish—impregnates the fibers, straightens stitches, imparts smooth, desirable body, heightens snag resistance, and withstands repeated washings.

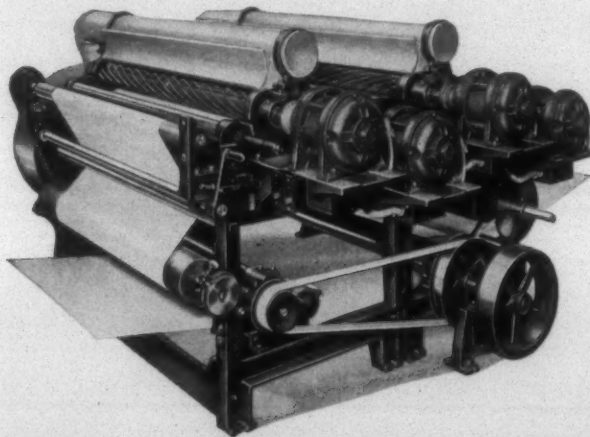
These four new Laurel Products were developed in our Laboratory for processing Nylon hosiery. Laurel Nynit C, Laurel Supergel TB, Laurezol #6 and Laurel Peramel have been thoroughly tested in mill and dyehouse and are producing satisfactory results. Try them at once and see for yourself how they reduce processing problems.

**Laurel**

Send for formulas and samples

**SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.**

Wm. H. Bertollet's Sons      Established 1909  
2607 E. Tioga Street      Philadelphia, Pa.  
Warehouses: Paterson, N. J.      Chattanooga, Tenn.      Charlotte, N. C.



OUR AUTOMATIC FOUR-BLADE DIXIE SHEAR  
FOR COTTONS AND RAYONS  
WITH ITS DOUBLE SUCTION

PULLS THE THREAD UP INTO THE BLADES IN  
FRONT AND CARRIES THEM AWAY IN BACK

WE SEND IT ON APPROVAL

INVESTIGATE AND THEN YOU WILL INVEST  
IN OUR AUTOMATIC GUIDING  
LOOP CUTTER AND EDGE TRIMMER

**PARKS & WOOLSON MACHINE CO.**

SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT

ERNEST F. CULBREATH, Sou. Agt.  
602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

developed by the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabric in co-operation with the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and other groups.

Pacific Mills identifies these tests by the numbers used by the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics and by color bars bearing the terms "Superior," "Satisfactory," "Adequate," "Fair." Thus, on the Pacific Factag, degrees of color fastness are made immediately clear by these "color bars" and this terminology as follows:

#### Standard

| Test No. | Fastness to Washing   |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 4        | Superior—Gold Bar     |
| 3        | Satisfactory—Blue Bar |
| 2        | Fair—Buff Bar         |

#### Standard

| Test No. | Fastness to Light          |
|----------|----------------------------|
| 5        | Superior—Gold Bar          |
| 3        | Satisfactory—Blue Bar      |
| 2        | Adequate—Blue and Buff Bar |
| 1        | Fair—Buff Bar              |

Standard tests for color fastness and shrinkage on rayons have not thus far been authoritatively adopted. When such tests are developed, Pacific Mills will adopt them, it was said. Meanwhile, the Pacific Factag for rayon fabrics will give washing and handling instructions, carefully worked out for each fabric to which it is applied. It also will give fiber content in order of weight, and other special features of the fabric. The company also announced that the Pacific Factag for worsted fabrics will be available later and will be based on authoritative standards.

### U. S. Pushes Use of Cotton for Baling

Washington, D. C.—The Agriculture Department has announced it would continue this year a program inaugurated in 1938 to encourage greater use of cotton bagging for cotton bale coverings.

It will pay a subsidy of 25 cents for each cotton covering used on the 1940 cotton crop. The payment will be made directly to manufacturers, who in turn would be expected to make a corresponding reduction in the price of such bagging to ginners and other distributors.

The customary covers are made from materials heavier than cotton, principally jute.

Officials said that they hoped the 1940 program would divert 11,000 bales of cotton into the manufacture of cotton bagging.

### Exchange Of Lint Is Given Approval

Washington, D. C.—The Commodity Credit Corp. has announced it had accepted proposals from 21 cotton firms to exchange 29,977 bales of low-grade, short staple, government owned cotton for high-grade, long staple, privately owned cotton under the cotton exchange program announced in January. With previous acceptances by Commodity Credit Corp. the total amount of government owned cotton to be exchanged under the program now amounts to 216,135 bales.



## Clarify Rules On Apprentices' Pay Under Wage Law

Washington, D. C.—Clarifying amendments to the regulations governing the employment of apprentices at less than the prescribed minimum wage rates; under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 have been issued by the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

The amended regulations (Federal Register, Feb. 24, 1940), strengthen and make more definite the requirements to be met by employers desiring to obtain from the administrator of the wage and hour division a special certificate permitting the employment of apprentices at less than the minimum wage rate applicable under the act.

Before making application for such a certificate, the employer or his authorized agent, is required, under the amended regulations, to obtain approval of the apprenticeship agreement under which the apprentice is employed, by the State Apprenticeship Council, or corresponding apprenticeship authority, provided such council or authority has been approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

If no such duly approved apprenticeship council or authority exists in the State, then the apprenticeship agreement must be approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

The purpose of specifying that State apprenticeship councils must be approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship before their recommendations can have official weight with the Wage and Hour Administrator, is to insure that the standards of apprenticeship training set by the State bodies, are equal or comparable to the standards set by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

As formerly, the amended regulations define the term apprentice as a person at least 16 years of age who is employed to learn a skilled trade pursuant to the terms of a written apprenticeship agreement with the employer, which agreement provides for not less than 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person, for participation by the apprentice in an approved schedule of work experience through employment, and for at least 144 hours a year of supplemental instruction in classes in subjects related to that trade.

If the apprenticeship agreement has been approved, as required, and the administrator is satisfied after examination of the application and the agreement that they comply with the regulations and that not less than 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment is required to prepare a worker of normal ability for the skilled occupation designated in the apprenticeship agreement, he will issue a special certificate authorizing the employment of the named apprentice at the rate or rates less than the minimum wage applicable under the act, and for the length of time specified in the agreement.

Other changes in the amended regulations are minor verbal changes intended to simplify and clarify the rules governing the employment of apprentices at less than the minimum wage rates prescribed in the act.

DALLAS, GA.—The Prewett Hosiery Mill has gone out of business and their machines have been sold to the E. W. Babb Mill.

## TEXTILE SPECIALTIES

Warp Sizing Compounds  
Emulsified and Soluble Softeners  
Sulphonated Tallows and Oils  
Locust Bean Gum—Japan Wax  
Penetrants Shuttle Tallow

## INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

### ACIDS—

Acetic, Muriatic  
Nitric, Oxalic  
Sulphuric, Cresylic

### AMMONIA—Aqua and Anhydrous

### ALCOHOLS

ALUM—Commercial  
Ammonia and Iron Free  
Bicarbonate of Soda  
Borax

Calcium Chloride  
Carbon Tetrachloride  
Caustic Soda  
Caustic Potash  
Copper Sulphate  
Epsom Salt  
Formaldehyde  
Glauber's Salt  
Liquid Chlorine

### Mono-Calcium Phosphate

Naphthalene  
Paradichlorobenzene  
Phenol  
Pine Oil  
Soda Ash  
Sodium Bichromate  
Sodium Metasilicate  
Sodium Silicate  
Di-Sodium Phosphate  
Tri-Sodium Phosphate  
Tetra-Sodium Pyrophosphate  
Talc  
Dairy Cleansers  
For Bottles, Equipment  
Floors, etc.  
HTH-70, HTH-15  
Lo-Bax  
Laundry Sodas  
Detergent

## MORELAND CHEMICAL CO.

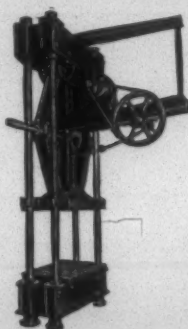
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314 W. Henry St.

Phone 1872

Spartanburg, S. C.

## BALING PRESS



Motor Drive, Silent Chain,  
Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing  
Switch with limit stops  
up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere  
you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more  
about them.

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328 West Water St.

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BLOWING ROCK, N. C.

### HEADQUARTERS

for the

**Southern Textile Association  
Annual Meeting  
June 6-7-8**

•  
**Make Reservations Early!**

Write

**JACK G. CRAFT, Mgr.**  
Blowing Rock, N. C.



## DARY RING TRAVELERS

Made in sizes for all counts of cotton, wool, worsted silk and rayon yarns. A trial order will convince you of the superiority and durability of Dary Ring Travelers.

### THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.

TAUNTON, MASS.

B. G. DARY, Treas. and Mgr.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, Box 843, Greenville, S. C.

JOHN H. O'NEILL, Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

H. REID LOCKMAN, Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

## SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTORS OF

### CALGON

**The Only Complete Water Normalizer**

**Chemicals, Oils, Soaps**

### Charlotte Chemical Laboratories

Incorporated

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Murchison Expresses Optimism At A. C. M. A. Convention

(Continued from Page 13)

more and more he is coming to be tolerated as a conceivably important part of the social and economic system. We are emerging from the days of despondency. We are again feeling firm ground under our feet upon which can be based social and business policies which are sound and equitable and which possess permanency.

One of the most important of the brighter developments is the diminishing pressure for a processing tax on cotton during this session of Congress. But the danger must not be regarded as completely over. The agricultural supply bill with its two hundred and twelve million dollar item for parity payment is still in conference. The disagreement between the conferees of the House and Senate is very wide. Mutual effort to reconcile the dissenting views is apparently being held in abeyance pending the crystalizing of sentiment on the relief bill which has not yet been reported out and which will probably call for about nine hundred and seventy-five million dollars. It is safe to assume that considerable bargaining will take place between the agricultural and urban groups concerning these two bills which together represent approximately two billion dollars. Should favorable action by the conferees on the agricultural supply bill be unobtainable, the danger of the processing tax will be immediately renewed. Until this danger has completely disappeared the industry will not relax its watchfulness or its resistance.

On the industrial front the events of the past few weeks have evidenced steady improvement. The gloomy forebodings and prophecies which filled the air in January and February have failed wholly to materialize. With half the world at war and much of the remainder hovering on the brink, it is of course impossible to make glamorous predictions. But with full allowance for the conflicts raging abroad, I can find no reason for supposing that we are headed toward industrial stagnation and business paralysis. If there are to be important price changes, inflation is more likely than deflation. Moreover, it is difficult to believe that the allied countries can carry the war to a successful conclusion without enlarging their purchase of goods from the United States. There is no joy in the thought that this business will come from the agony and distress of others, but normal intelligence requires that it be treated as an economic fact.

The spirit of caution which prevails throughout business generally is wholly good in its implications and not to be regarded in any sense as a bearish factor. The cotton-textile industry occupies a statistical position which gives no cause for misgivings. Generally speaking, mill inventories are not burdensome and nowhere within any major classification of the industry can they be called excessive. On the contrary, mill stocks in many lines are considerably below the long-time average and in certain outstanding cases they are at the minimum of normal working requirements.

In the Spring of 1937 mill stocks were extremely light and unfilled orders were high, but at that time the element of weakness in the situation was the accumulation of enormous inventories in the hands of the industry's customers. There are no parallel features to this situation



today. There are no burdensome stock accumulations among the industry's immediate customers or among the distributive trades including the retailers.

That the industry is not disposed to produce goods beyond the limits of reasonable requirements is indicated by the fact that in March spindle activity was approximately 8% below the activity of January and  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  below the activity of last October. I am convinced that there is greater prudence in the administration of mill policies today than there has been at any time during the past five years. Individual mill executives are being governed as never before by the collective facts of the various groups to which they belong.

Careful watchfulness and outspoken frankness will sustain this spirit of caution. With all of the associations of the industry determined upon this policy, the industry may for the first time envisage ahead the great level plateau of stability and prosperity rather than the hills and valleys of booms and depression.

### Water Soluble Resins By Du Pont

A new series of water-soluble vinyl resins, the polyvinyl alcohols, has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Properties of the materials suggest a wide range of industrial applications, man applying to the fabric coating field. The material, designated as PVA, has now passed the laboratory development stage and is available commercially.

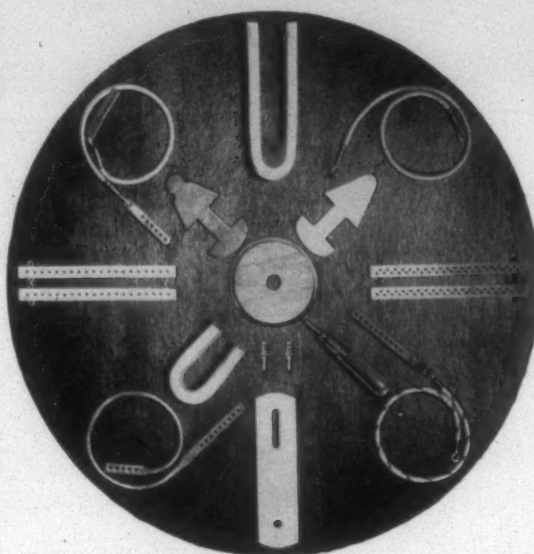
PVA may be formed into strong films. Its solutions are powerful adhesives for binding particles of pigments and other solids to base materials such as cloth. Hardening agents and plasticizers may be used when desirable. The resins can be used for coating and impregnation of protective clothing. Fabric gloves, coated with PVA solution and dried, offer protection from the attack of certain noxious organic liquids from which the base material provides inadequate protection.

PVA is available in a number of grades, since it has been found that proper selection should be made to meet individual requirement. Polyvinyl alcohols are white to creamy white powders, odorless and tasteless. They may be molded, extruded, or formed into films. The films are very strong and are formed from water solution, eliminating the need for toxic or inflammable solvents. If desired, the films can be made quite resistant to water. They are unaffected by oils, greases, fats, hydrocarbons and most of the ordinary organic solvents.

A new technical bulletin, describing the physical and chemical properties of these compounds and the various methods of use, is now being distributed by the R. & H. Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

LYERLY, GA.—The Shugart Hosiery Mills have been reorganized under the name of Liberty Hosiery Mill, with capital stock of \$25,000. J. H. Wood is president and superintendent and J. S. Owings is secretary. They are operating 25 machines on infants' 70-gauge anklets and half socks.

## Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury  
Massachusetts

## C. A. Auffmordt & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1838

2 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

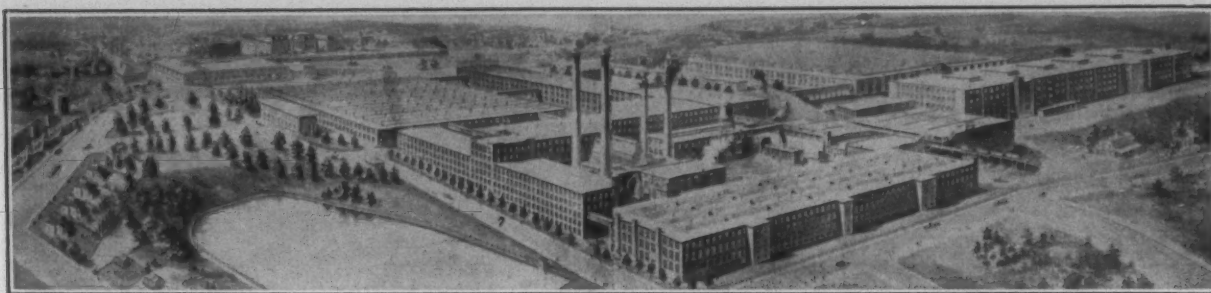
*Factors*

Southern Representative

S. L. DIGGLE, JR.

522 Hawthorne Lane

Charlotte, N. C.



## Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### GREER, S. C.

Victor Mill—Victor-Monaghan Co.

Greer has long been noted for its fine citizenship. The churches are filled every service and people live their religion.

Rev. R. P. Lamb, pastor of Greer Mill Baptist Church, is truly happy in his work. And why shouldn't he be, with more than 175 tithers among the 800 members and the list growing rapidly! Contributions each Sunday amount to more than \$200 and there is around \$1,000 in the treasury toward building a new church. The average attendance in Sunday School is near 600. Dan Greer is superintendent, and must be an unusually good one.

George W. Houesh, gate watchman, is a very interesting gentleman; came to America in 1872; will be 75 next Nov. 23rd, and has never been sick a minute; has lived in Greer 30 years and has been gate watchman six years with never a minute lost time. Some record!

I asked Mr. Houesh to what he attributed his wonderful health. He said: "To the fact that I've always obeyed the laws of God. Why, my Dad would have given me a good licking—even when I was a grown man—if I hadn't come in and gone to bed early." What a pity we don't have Dads like that now! Mr. Houesh looks lots younger than he is.

Superintendent D. E. Stansell has made a number of improvements here and a lot of friends. The work runs good and the employees seem very happy. He has a splendid group of overseers who are giving him loyal support and the overseers in turn have the full co-operation of the operatives. Their motto seems to be, Colossians 3-23. (Now look it up.)

Troy H. Carter is overseer carding; T. E. Wilkinson, J. F. Blackburn and Alex Boyter are among the "progressives."

Carl McCombs, overseer spinning, was promoted from second hand when Overseer Geo. Ray was transferred to

the Monaghan plant at Greenville, and is as full of enthusiasm as the former overseer, John E. Brown.

Mr. McCombs has been teaching a textile class, and since he began it, he and almost all in the class have been promoted. Those in the class are Paul Moreland, F. E. Jackson, J. E. Brown, Cecil Styles, J. M. Brooks, Mr. Garren, Edwin Pittman, Robert Ray, R. L. Wilson, Walter Lollis, Horace Myers, Milton Crayley and Jno. E. Brown. Paul Moreland and J. F. Vehorn are second hands; Troy S. Dobbins, Walter Lollis, Jno. R. Ray, Cecil L. Styles, F. E. Jackson and V. R. Taylor are other key men.

A. E. Howell is the genial overseer weaving; M. D. Nichols, H. L. Greer and J. G. Brown, assistant overseers; T. M. McGaha, overseer designing; Roy L. Wilson, roller shop; A. C. Elmore, master mechanic.

### MOORESVILLE, N. C.

Mooresville Cotton Mills

This is one of the nicest textile plants in the State, manufacturing an amazing variety of superior products. Beautiful curtain goods, upholstery, drapery, suiting and gorgeous towels of different sizes, weights and patterns that are the delight of those who use them.

The officials, superintendents and overseers are courteous and obliging, and the operatives are among the best citizens in the South. It is always a pleasure to call on them.

We are more than proud of our list of 50 subscribers to The Textile Bulletin among the key men of Mooresville Cotton Mill.

G. W. Gunter, general superintendent; Robert B. Cook, superintendent of carding, spinning, spooling and warping; James M. Proctor, overseer.

G. V. Hanna is superintendent of weaving; M. L. Hanna and O. L. Davis, overseers weaving; A. R. King, superintendent designing; T. D. Miller and S. J. Barrett, designers; R. W. Little, overseer cloth room.



E. E. Edmiston, master mechanic; Z. L. Bost and J. H. Chamberlain, machinists.

H. C. Cobb, Jr., production man, carding and spinning; W. J. Cleveland, second hand in carding and spinning No. 4; C. F. Lafoy, E. F. Fowler, G. E. Hill, G. S. Jarrett, R. D. Redding, J. O. Holt, T. R. Moir, J. D. Burton and D. F. Cashion are among other second hands in carding, spinning and spooling; W. C. Murray, warp.

K. M. McInnis, C. E. Morrow and D. A. Brackett, second hands in weaving; I. K. Day, head loom fixer; T. M. Hill, drawing in; H. W. Howard and Burl Sutton, slashing.

P. B. McNeely, overseer towel department; J. E. McNeely, R. L. Blakeley, in sewing room; J. C. Waugh, J. H. Lafoy, J. R. Mills, O. B. Hager, Marvin Deal, R. G. Fields, Marvin Frye, D. D. McCune, C. F. Marlowe, T. D. Miller, J. R. Mills, John S. Overcash, W. G. Ware, R. H. Cole, T. L. Hobbs, W. C. Rash, W. R. Adamson, G. G. Summers, Ed Lytle, L. H. Freeze, J. Hugh Deaton and A. G. Marlow are other key men who read our Textile Bulletin.

The officials are: President, Jno. F. Matheson; secretary and treasurer, E. F. Bohannon, Jr.; assistant secretary and treasurer, C. F. Clark; superintendent and general manager, C. W. Gunter.

The charming and obliging young lady at information window is Mrs. Pauline Stonestreet, daughter of the master mechanic—one among many lovely girls employed in Mooresville Cotton Mills.

Good quality products, beautiful girls and handsome young men have made this an outstanding mill community.

### VALDESE, N. C.

#### The Fastest Growing Town in Western N. C.

Valdese began existence 67 years ago when a few brave and courageous Waldensians settled here and began to work with very little to work with except their bare hands.

Now it is a fine textile town, having seven or more hosiery and knit goods mills, a weave mill, Valdese Weaving Co., making draperies and upholstery fabrics, and Valdese Mfg. Co., which manufactures hosiery and other yarns, where the officials are: President, C. A. Spencer; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Spencer, and superintendent, Louis Bounous.

This mill has the noiseless Roto-Coner winders and other up-to-the-minute modern machinery.

In the dyehouse there are huge stainless steel vats that cost thousands of dollars and the yarn drying machinery is among the best known.

Valdese Mfg. Co. has a Textile Club which stresses self and community improvement; there's a sewing class and other work of interest. Ethel Gragg is club president and Zona Gale is secretary.

Superintendent Louis Bounous and the writer have been friends for years, and we always look forward to our annual visits here, where we never fail to get a welcome.

W. C. Lowdermilk is assistant superintendent; Edgar

(Continued on Page 50)



**DRONSFIELD'S PATENT  
"ATLAS BRAND"  
EMERY FILLETING**

"The New Flexible" "Needs No Damping"

Stocks in all the leading Mill Centres

TRADE MARK

The Standard Card-Grinding Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like  
The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS



Stocked by the  
Principal Mill  
Supply Houses  
and  
Card-Clothing  
Makers



#### Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

### Bancroft Belting Co.

145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Distributors

CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.  
Greenville, S. C.

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Southern Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

**ARMSTRONG CORK CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

**AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., S. L. Diggle, Jr., 522 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BARKLEY MACHINE WKS.**, Gastonia, N. C.

**BECCO SALES CORP.**, Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1546 Stanford Place, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, P. O. Box 592, LaGrange, Ga.

**CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**CARTER TRAVELER CO.**, Gastonia, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Dana H. Alexander, 900 Woodside Bldg., Phone 3713, Greenville, S. C.; Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 325, Phone 469, LaGrange, Ga.; Gordon W. Enloe, P. O. Box 351, Gadsden, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Farmers Bonded Warehouse, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 South-eastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CUTLER, ROGER W.**, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Alhambra, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

**DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.**, Dayton, Ohio. Sou. Reps., William L. Morgan, P. O. Box 1362, Greenville, S. C.; J. O. Cole, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Jobbers: Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Industrial Supply, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO.**, 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Texarkana, Ark.; Columbus, Ga.

**DIEHL MFG. CO.**, Elizabethport, N. J. Textile Dept., P. N. Thorpe & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., 617 Johnston Bldg., James H. Lewis; Atlanta, Ga., 172 Trinity Ave., S. W., S. G. Boyd; Dallas, Tex., 2nd Unit Santa Fe Bldg., Olin Duff.

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**DRAKE CORP.**, Norfolk, Va.

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**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical, Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Main Office, Wilmington, Del.; Charlotte Office, 414 S. Church St., LeRoy Kennette, Dist. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. L. Moore, Technical Man, Penn R. Lindsay, Salesman, 414 S. Church St.; N. P. Arnold, 1254 E. Lake Road, Atlanta, Ga., Technical Service Man; R. C. Cochran, 356 Pine Tree Drive, Atlanta, Ga., Salesman; W. F. Murphy, 1106 19th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Ceramic Salesman.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plant, 118½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C. George Field, Mgr.; Clifton E. Watson, Mgr. Sou. Sales, Wm. S. Taylor, Supt. Charlotte Plant, Box 2036, Tel. 3-7503.

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New Orleans, La., H. H. Blakeslee, Mgr., 837 Gravier St.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathaway, Mgr., 119 N. Robinson St.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr., 201 Villita St.; Tulsa, Okla., E. F. Patterson, Mgr., 409 S. Boston St.

#### GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

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**HOUGHTON WOOL CO.**, 253 Summer St., Phone Liberty 1875, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchor, Sou. Agent; S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Carl M. Moore, 833 York St., Gastonia, N. C.

**JACOBS MFG. CO., THE E. H.**, Danielson, Conn. Sou. Executive, W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Sales Mgr., S. E. Henderson, P. O. Box 133, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Service Mgr., Dan B. Griffin, P. O. Box 544, Charlotte, N. C.; Sou. Subsidiary, The E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp., Box 544, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; The Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 924 Monticello Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.

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**LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc.**, 2607 E. Toga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C. and W. R. Sargent, P. O. Box 1044, Greenville, S. C.

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**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Reps., Edwin W. Klumph, 2018 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

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**ROHM & HAAS CO.**, 222 W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, 1109 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 2-3291. Dist. Mgr., P. H. Del Plaine, Charlotte, N. C. Reps., W. A. Wardell, Charlotte, N. C.; A. K. Haynes, 1666 Emory Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6482.

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SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

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TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; A. D. Roper, Johnson City, Tenn.

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UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, 819 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., R. M. Mauldin and Ike E. Wynne; 1008 Norris Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Rep., J. W. Stribling.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Box 102, Lenoir City, Tenn.

## Visiting The Mills

(Continued from Page 47)

Wood and Jesse Cannon are overseers carding.

F. J. Cline, D. C. Glasbrook and O. D. Keever, overseers spinning.

The writer, in company with Mr. Lowdermilk, visited Superintendent Erwin Williams, who is the whole cheese at the John-Massey Co., where lovely misses' and children's hosiery is made.

Messrs. Bounous, Lowdermilk and Williams presented me a box of pretty anklets for my 13-year-old granddaughter and I wish they could have seen her when she received the gift.

### PAW CREEK, N. C. Kendall Mill Co.

It is a real pleasure to visit this nice clean mill and meet the delightfully friendly manager, W. P. Johnson, and his wide-awake and efficient overseers.

The floors and stairways in this mill are amazingly clean—almost spotless; so is the machinery, and it goes without saying that work runs good.

There are 30,744 spindles, all humming, and I could find only two ends down.

The grounds about the mill are attractively landscaped and the homes are pretty and well kept.

There are nice churches and good schools and the community is among the best.

#### Overseers

M. L. Robinson, carder, is the son of Mr. Robinson, overseer, Kendall Mills (Waterlee Plant), Camden, S. C., and hopes to make as fine a record as his Dad. A. H. Thomas is overseer spinning; W. F. Riddle, overseer weaving and cloth room; L. M. Kincaid, master mechanic.

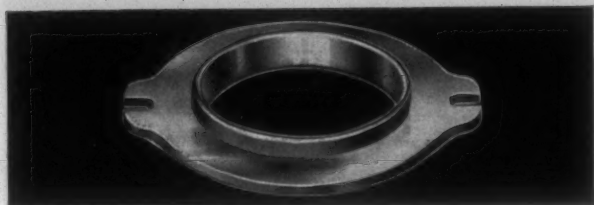
### N. E. M. A. Releases New Industrial Control Standard

The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association announces the release of a new Industrial Control Standard superseding the edition of August, 1937. The new publication contains general standards and definitions applying to resistors, contactors, brakes, auto-transformers and reactors, A-C and D-C controllers; machine tool, synchronous motor, printing press and mine hoist control; magnetic control for steel auxiliaries, overhead traveling and floor operated cranes; terminal markings and guides to specifications for building equipment control apparatus. Copy of the Standard may be obtained for \$1.00 by writing to the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York.

DALTON, GA.—New full-fashioned machinery is being installed in the Dalton plant of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, which will increase the capacity of the local plant to a considerable extent, it was stated.

The new machines have been arriving since the first of the year but the actual placing and erecting has just begun. It was stated that several months will be required before the machinery installation is completed.

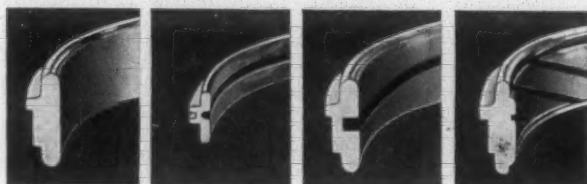




Band ring in brass holder for wet twisting

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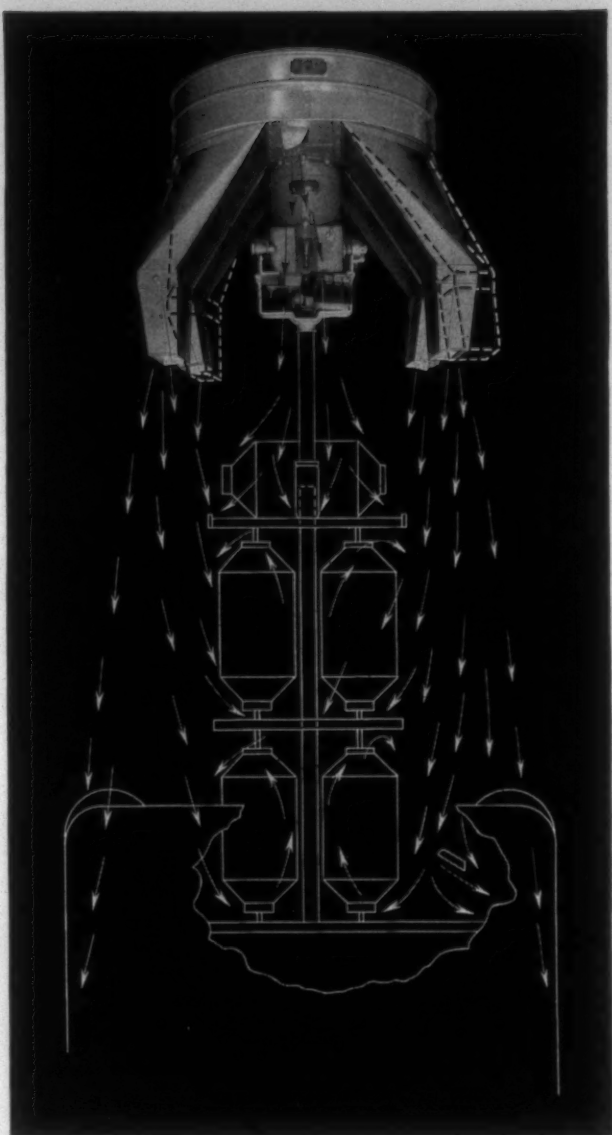
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